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Stewart's Seed and Flower Shop

109 No. Sixteenth Street
OMAHA, NEBRASKA



SEEDS FOR 1927



P H O N E J A C K S O N 3 2 8 5

D. N. Shoemaker

“PLANT a GARDEN” is not only significant of the phrase, but it has a far more reaching effect upon humanity than first thought would imply. There are many features of Gardens, i. e. The Vegetable, The Flower, Ornamental, Commercial and Private which all have their own special advantages. One can fall back on any one branch for a livelihood which is adapted by thousands and many enjoy the pleasures of the work for Educational, Past time and Health. There is not a field of venture where you can get a greater kick from your efforts than from gardening in any of its branches. What is more interesting than the making of plans and preparations than planting some apparently lifeless looking seed and patiently watch its development into a fully matured plant? There is not an issue that will give greater returns for the amount invested, than in gardening. It brings us closer to nature and will help to broaden our insight into the working of the Supreme Maker and will create a more generous and friendly feeling toward our fellow man.

Now friends, we have only the best that can be procured in the markets and we do not profess to give you the cheapest, as experience has taught us that Quality and Cheapness do not go together. It being our desire to serve you with your requirements for many years to come, it naturally behooves us to furnish the best grades throughout our entire list. We are not thinking of just today, but are looking forward for tomorrow and the day after and when you have completed your list to “PLANT THAT GARDEN” with, we shall be pleased to execute it promptly. Thank you.

STEWART'S SEED & FLOWER SHOP.

CUT FLOWERS.

Some time you may be in want for CUT FLOWERS for some special occasion and don't hesitate to phone, wire or write and we will dispatch them to your entire satisfaction.

Here Is An Offer Worth Considering

Do you know “Better Homes and Gardens?” Well, it is one of the most comprehensive magazines published in this territory and to start you right along good reading we will give you ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION FREE with each order for ten dollars and over.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

By Mail Postpaid.

TERMS: Cash with order. Remittance may be made at our risk by draft, money order, cash by express or registered letter, or clean postage stamps. Express money orders are always safe, and in case of loss quick adjustment can be made. If bulk seeds are ordered by mail, add eight cents per pound for postage.

STEWART'S HIGH GRADE SEED

Stewart's Seed & Flower Shop

109 North 16th Street
OMAHA, NEBR.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Name_____

write plainly

Postoffice _____

County

State _____

Express Office.....

if different from P. O.

Please Ship by _____

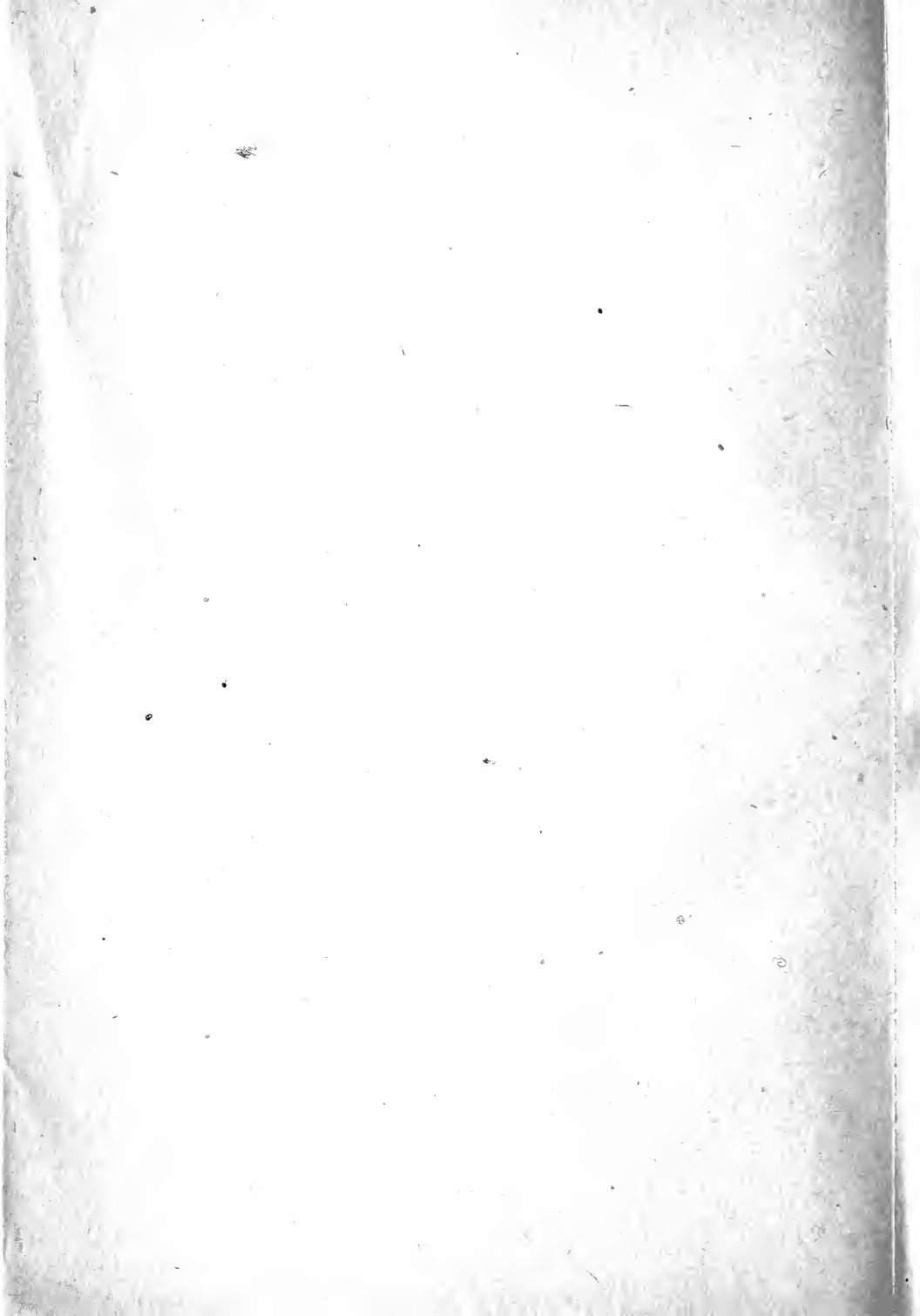
Amount Enclosed

\$_____

Notice—Our terms are cash with order which may be sent by draft, money order or registered letter. Postage stamps may be sent if more convenient. Shipping C. O. D. adds an unnecessary expense.

Date 1927

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VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW FORTY FEET OF ROW

Culture—Sow seeds in spring, in drills about twelve inches apart. Thin out leaving only the strongest. At one or two years transplant to permanent beds.

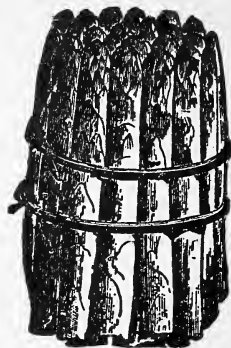
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Colossal, the standard variety—	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.00
Palmetto, desirable bright green variety	.10	.15	.40	1.00
Two-year-old Roots	25c per doz.;	\$1.50 per 100		
One-year-old Roots	15c per doz.;	\$1.00 per 100		

Write for quotations on large quantities. See page 19.

BEETS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW FIFTY FEET OF ROW, FOUR TO SIX POUNDS TO THE ACRE

Culture—Sow as early as possible in the spring and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week in July. The soil should be light and well manured. Sow in drills about fifteen inches apart and thin from four to six inches after they are well up.



ASPARAGUS

Early Egyptian Turnip—Bulbs are half globular or flattened at the poles; skin smooth; leaves red and green; flesh quite dark. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Eclipse, 40 Days—The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Blood Red Turnip—It is the best turnip-shaped beet for family use, all things considered, and we recommend it to all gardeners. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Detroit Blood Turnip—Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb. \$1.00.

Tennisball, 42 days—Root round, deep crimson, smooth outside skin. Early in development; foliage dark red. An exceedingly choice variety, uniting both rare beauty and value. Try it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Half Long Blood Red—Dark blood-red, skin smooth, habits much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood, and only half its length. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

Swiss Chard Beet or Sea Kale—Much superior to the common Beet for greens and equal to spinach. Sown early in the spring, it makes rapid growth of leaves, and is fit for greens sooner than any other variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

MANGELS

Culture—Sow in April or May, in drills three feet apart, and thin to ten inches in the row. If your soil is deep and mellow, try the long varieties; if shallow the round kind will do better. No crop pays the farmer or stock raiser better than Mangels, one thousand bushels to the acre is the ordinary yield. These make the cheapest of foods for all kinds of livestock—horses, cattle sheep, pigs, chickens, etc. Easily grown and they help to keep the stock in good condition and free from disease. Use twelve pounds of seed to the acre.

Golden Tankard—A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. Solid sugary flesh and golden. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

Mammoth Long Red—Grows to an immense size and has produced five tons to the acre. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

SUGAR BEETS

FOR SUGAR MAKING AND CATTLE FOOD

Klein Wanzleben—This variety is used by the sugar factories. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

Silesian Sugar—Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

BEANS—DWARF WAX

ONE POUND WILL PLANT ONE HUNDRED FEET OF ROW

Culture—Beans are very tender and the seed must not be sown until the weather and ground is quite warm. The bush varieties are much earlier than the pole beans and are usually the main crop in the home gardens where space is limited. Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin plants to about four inches apart in the row. Keep the surface soil soft and the rows free from weeds. Do not cultivate when the plants are in bloom, as it prevents the flowers from setting pods, and cultivating when the vines are wet with dew spreads the Anthracnose, the chief disease of beans.

Improved Golden Wax, (40 days)—One of the earliest on the market. Pods are good length, oval, quite thick and broad, entirely stringless, of a clear waxy golden yellow, and fine buttery flavor. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Pencil Pod Black Wax, (40 days)—Bushy vines, very prolific, bear round, thick, stringless, rich yellow pods; six or seven inches long, containing black seed of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lb., 75c; 10 lb., \$3.00.

White Wax, (40 days)—Pods broad, flat, yellow, semi-transparent when boiled, of delicate flavor. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Wardwell's Dwarf, Kidney Wax, (48 days)—Rust proof, vigorous, pods large, showy, tender and stringless, excellent flavor, and good for either snap or shell. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., 3.00.



BEANS

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS

Burpees Stringless Green Pod, (42 days)—Is the finest of all green-pod bush beans in existence. The plants are medium large, of somewhat spreading growth, with dark green foliage and always of strictly bushy form. The pods are medium in length, slightly curved, and are so thick, even when quite young as to be double barreled. The color of the pods is a rich dark green, of attractive appearance. The pods even when fully grown are meaty and juicy, lacking the faintest signs of any strings. They are tender and brittle, of very fine texture and delicate flavor. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Somewhat similar to Burpee's Stringless, but pod is a little longer, straighter and more slender, more depressed between beans and slightly lighter in color; early, hardy and of highest quality. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Extra Early Red Valentine—Color of pods light green and semi-transparent; round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in edible condition. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Bountiful—Best of the flat podded varieties. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long, thick, flat and slightly curved, stringless, slightly fibrous, attractive and of fine quality; color light green. Very early, vigorous, hardy and productive. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lb. 75c; 10 lb. \$3.00.

Navy, (40 days)—A sure cropper and very productive. Much desired for baking, as the quality is the best. Dry beans, small oval, green podded. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

BEANS—POLE

ONE POUND WILL PLANT ONE HUNDRED TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HILLS

Culture—Sow as soon as the soil is warm and dry, about the end of May, in hills about four feet apart each way. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

Horticultural, (75 days)—A showy green podded bean dashed with red. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Lazy Wife, (70 days)—The pods are produced in great abundance and measure from six to eight inches in length. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe and are unsurpassed in all stages. Each pod contains 6 to 8 round white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead, (65 days)—An old favorite with long, fleshy, deeply saddlebacked pods. Very prolific, producing an abundance of fine, stringless, crisp beans, until late in the season. Of best quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Golden Cluster Wax, (72 days)—Considered the best of all wax pole beans. It bears profusely long golden yellow pods in clusters of from three to six, from the bottom to the top of the pole and continues in bearing from the middle of July until the vines are cut by frost. Pods are seven to eight inches long. They are quite flat but fleshy, absolutely stringless, very brittle and delicious. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

Red-Speckled, Oval-Seeded, Cut-Short Cornfield, (65 days)—This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used for planting to corn. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

Lima—Extra Early Jersey, (75 days)—Under favorable conditions, three or four days earlier than the large Lima. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

Lima—Large White, (90 days)—Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine nor so large in pods; otherwise excellent in quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

BEANS—LIMA DWARF

Henderson's Bush, (60 days)—Is at least two weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas, producing a continuous crop from the middle of July until frost. Enormously productive. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Burpee's Bush, (65 days)—A dwarf bush form of the true, large lima, which is of great value. They are of perfect bush form, growing eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout and erect growth, yet branching and vigorous. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Dreer's, (60 days)—Very prolific, single plants often producing 150 to 200 pods, and are thick, sweet and succulent. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Fordhook Bush, (60 days)—The only stiffly erect Bush form of the popular "Potato" Lima. Both pods and beans are twice the size of Dreer's Bush Lima. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Improved Dwarf, (125 days)—A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem, buds resembling miniature cabbage heads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

CABBAGE

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Soil for Cabbage should be a heavy loam. On such soil, well manured, excellent crops are sure to be grown. Sow the seed in hot-beds in February or March.



CABBAGE

tion the finest early cabbage ever introduced. Fully as early as Early Jersey Wakefield. Produces magnificent head similar to Danish Ball-head, weighing from eight to ten pounds. We unhesitatingly recommend this variety to commercial grower and home gardener alike, as worthy of extensive planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS

New York Early Summer—Heads oval, color bluish-green with lighter colored veins, stem short and stocky. Pkt. 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

All the Year Around—Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter, without respect to habit or quality, it is the hardest of Cabbages; under the heat of summer it stands unflagging. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Early Flat Dutch—A standard early Cabbage. A sure header, weighing from 10 to 12 pounds, of even size and solid. They mature about as early as Early Summer and stand long without bursting. This is one of the best of the second early kinds. Pkt. 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Burpee's All Head Early—The most solid variety on the list. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

LATE VARIETIES

Market Gardener's Large Flat Dutch—No strain is superior and few equal to this. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on top, though the variety is what is termed a Flat-head. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Market Gardener's Large Late Drumhead—Very choice, late, large, hardy, certain to head, and being of heavy weight, quite productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Danish Ball Head—The best keeping of all winter sorts. Head round and more solid than any other cabbage known. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Red Dutch—Leaves red or purple and exclusively used for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

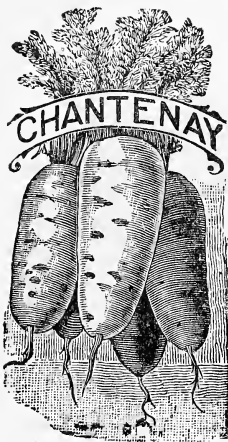
Green Curled Savoy—The finest type of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it boils like marrow. The strain is not to be confounded with low priced imported seeds. Pkt., 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

St. Louis Market—A fine large late Cabbage and a sure header. Very desirable for market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Pe-Tsai—Improved Chinese Cabbage

Its appearance is attractive, resembling a Cos lettuce in shape, it is easily grown and does well in nearly all parts of the country. Planting time is July (turnip planting time). This vegetable may be used as salad; it is mild flavored and can be eaten raw, but boiled and minced with butter and seasoned is very delectable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.



CARROTS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW ONE HUNDRED FEET OF ROW, FOUR POUNDS TO THE ACRE

Culture—For early crop, sow in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering one-half inch; thin plants to three or four inches apart in row. Sow seed from the middle of April to the first of June. A light, sandy loam deeply tilled is the best. A fair acreage yield is 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre.

Ox Heart—Top-shaped. Color, orange-red: tender, flavor excellent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet—Short, thick, stump-rooted, orange. Very productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Danver's Select—The roots are almost cylindrical, stump rooted, of fine rich orange red color. Flesh fine grained, crisp, tender, with a very little core. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

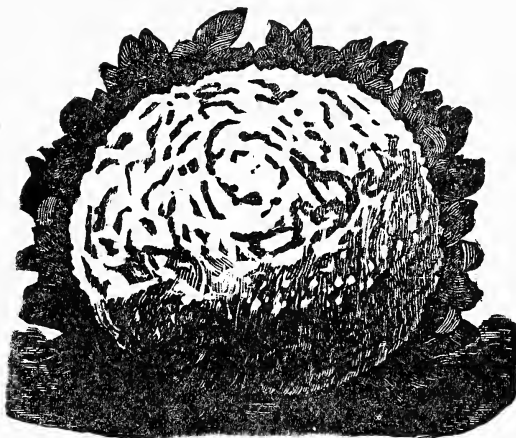
CAULIFLOWER

ONE OUNCE WILL PRODUCE ABOUT THREE THOUSAND PLANTS

Culture—Same as cabbage except that they need a cool and moist atmosphere. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them to shield them from the sun and rain.

Early Snowball—Throughout the country this is considered not only the earliest of all Cauliflower, but it is more certain to make a head than any other sort. Our stock is extra choice and cannot be excelled. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

Dry Soil—This strong growing, fine and showy strain has proven reliable in many dry sections of the country, providing the soil is deep, mellow, rich and well cultivated. It produces very large broad leaves and large solid and pure white heads. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.



CAULIFLOWER

CELERY

THREE OZ. OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YDS. OF ROW

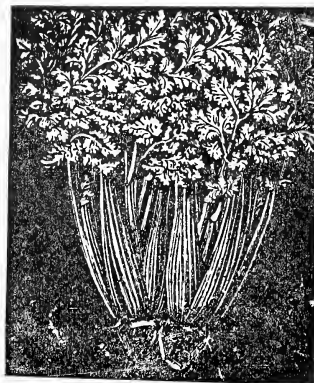
Culture—Sow when the apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface and cover scarcely at all, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches more or less in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches, formed in well manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for succession.

White Plume—Self-bleaching to a great extent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Golden Self-Blanching, 110 Days—This is by far the most desirable of all celery for earliness, excellence of quality and ease of growth. Rarely if ever pithy and of a rich golden yellow color. This is the variety that is in greatest demand. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Giant Pascal—A mammoth silver-white stalked variety, Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Celeriac Turnip Rooted—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip-shaped. Used for seasoning meats and flavoring soups. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.



CELERY

CANTALOUPE

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW. FOUR LBS. TO ACRE

Culture—When the ground has become warm and dry plant eight to ten seeds to a hill. When up and all danger of insects is past, thin out to three or four.

Extra Early Hackensack, (60 days)—A week or ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage; profitable for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Emerald Gem, (80 days)—A very small, very early melon; form, globular; flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth deep emerald green skin. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Rocky Ford, (70 days)—A cantaloupe of great celebrity, grown in Rocky Ford, Colorado. Small in size but of very superior flavor; rind well ribbed, flesh green with a line of gold just beneath the skin. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Montreal, (85 days)—A showy citron, average weight ten pounds, though going up to twenty. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh green and sugary. Flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Paul Rose, (Potoskey), (75 days)—In the Paul Rose we have a successful cross of the Osage with the netted Gem, which combines the sweetness of the one with the fine netting of the other. In fact, a large size Netted Gem with deep orange flesh. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Burrell Gem, (75 days)—The flesh is orange-salmon, fine grained, sweet and spicy down to the thin rind. The dark green skin and well-arched ribs are covered with a closely-laced gray netting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Banana, (85 days)—An early distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit. Skin creamy white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE

CRESS—UPLAND

Culture—This is used as a salad. It should be sown at close of winter broadcast, or in rows at ten inches and the sowing repeated every two weeks.

Curled—Used for flavoring and as a salad. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

CUCUMBER

Improved Early White Spine, (55 days)—Used almost entirely for slicing. The fruit is of good size, in quality solid, and possesses the habit of retaining its green color for a long period. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

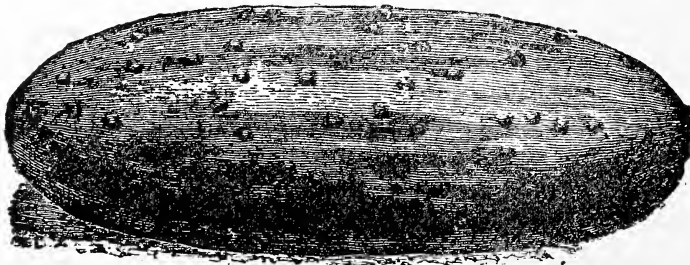
Boston Pickling—A distinct variety that has attained a great degree of popularity in market as a pickle; medium, long and great producer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Turkey Long Green, (65 days)—Recommended by all who put up their own pickles. Fruit long and slim. This is not the New England Long Green, but a much superior sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Cluster, (50 days)—Fruits short, early and of good shape for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Japanese Climbing, (65 days)—Climbs like a morning glory; bears numerous large, excellent fruit, and very desirable when young for pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Davis Perfect, (50 days)—One of the best cucumbers grown, both for forcing and outdoors. The plants are so vigorous that they resist the cucumber disease so common among the forcing varieties. The fruit is slim and symmetrical in shape, from 9 to 10 inches long, and of a dark, glossy, green color. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



CORN—SWEET

Culture—Plant in drills four feet apart; and plants thinned out to eight or ten inches. Sow in succession every two weeks from the beginning of May until the middle of July, and by properly selecting the varieties continuous supply can be had until killed by the frost.

Stewart's Honey Dew, (55 days)—Best early sweet corn in the world. A genuine Sweet Corn, Extra Early and larger than any other early varieties. It is the most valuable early variety ever introduced and not only combines all the merits of the early varieties, but it is really superior to them all in size, quality and yield. It can be planted fully as early as the Adams, for the young plants withstand slight frosts, while the other varieties are tender, and the seed will not rot if planted before the soil becomes warm. The stalks grow about five feet high and are very vigorous, generally bearing two well developed ears to the stalk, large for an early corn. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Extra Early Adams, (52 days)—Ready for table fifty-two days after germination. Not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

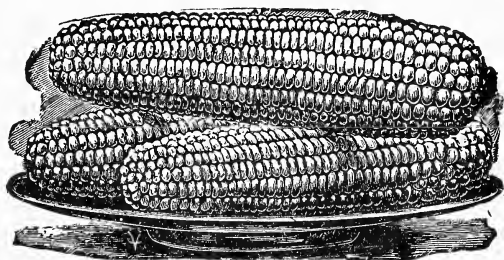
CORN

Golden Bantam, (60 days)—The kernels are a rich golden yellow, tender, with a flavor exceptionally rich and pleasing. Ears are eight rowed, six to seven inches long. Sweetest of all corns. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Early Minnesota Sugar, (60 days)—Among the extra early Sugar Corns. Ears well made out. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Country Gentlemen, (70 days)
—Is sometimes known as shoe-peg from the small peg like kernels, irregularly placed on the cob. Medium sized ear, with small cob, giving great depth to the kernels. The quality of this variety is fine and is preferred by some to all others. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Stowell's Evergreen, (75 days)
—The leading main crop variety for home use, market and canning. The grains, of good size, are long and slender. The variety is well known and is widely grown on account of its sweetness and good canning properties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

POP CORN

The seed should be sown in rows 3 feet apart about the time beans can be planted. Always sow more than one row, no matter how short the rows, so that the ears will be properly pollinated. Cover the seed 2 to 3 inches deep with fine soil, and thin the plants to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. The ears should be allowed to dry out very thoroughly as otherwise the seeds will not pop properly. One ounce will sow 40 feet of row; 4 pounds per acre in hills.

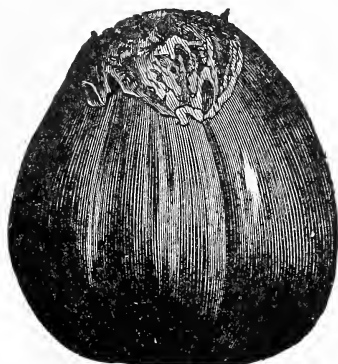
White Rice—Bears 3 to 4 small but attractive ears on a stalk. The pearly-white grains are pointed, resembling rice kernels in shape. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

Queen's Golden—The stalks grow 6 feet high, with large ears produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c.

Australian Hulless or Japanese—A very heavy yielder of attractive ears, peculiar in form, being nearly as thick as it is long. It is a quick popper, fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c.

EGG PLANT

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW



EGG PLANT

Culture—Sow in hot-beds very early in spring and transplant when two inches high. If planted earlier they are liable to be checked by the cool nights.

New York Improved, (125 days)—This variety is largely grown and produces from 6 to 8 fruits each. They are large, nearly round, dark purple, free of thorns and excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

ENDIVE

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Sow in the spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat up until sixty days of frost.

Moss Curled, (40 days)—Standard sort for fall and winter crop; when tied up this variety bleaches splendidly. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Broad-Leaved Escarotte, (45 days)—The leaves can be blanched; is generally cooked like Spinach, or as a flavoring for soups. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

HERBS

For flavoring soups, meats, etc., a few pot and sweet herbs are necessary for every garden. If they are to be used during the winter, the stalks should be cut on a dry day, when not quite in full bloom. They should then be dried quickly in the shade, and when dry be packed very closely in boxes, with the air entirely excluded.

Sage—Leaves and tops are used for seasoning and stuffing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c. Plants 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

Summer Savory—The leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring, especially for boiled string beans. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Anise—Used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Thyme—Used for seasoning. Pkt 10c; oz., 50c.

Caraway—Seeds are used for flavoring bread. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Dill—Leaves are used in pickles, and for flavoring soups and sauces. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Lavender—The leaves are sometimes used for seasoning, but the plant is chiefly grown for its flowers, which are used in the manufacture of perfumery. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Marjoram, Sweet—The leaves and the ends of the shoots are used for flavoring, both in summer and also dried for winter use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Catnip—For medicinal purposes, and relished by cats, who roll in it with great delight. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

***Mint Root**—Each, 10c; doz, \$1.00.
(See Page 19.)



SUMMER SAVORY

KALE

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Sow in early spring when the oak is in full leaf, and again in early autumn.

Moss Curled, (55 days)—Leaves bright green, curled, very tender, and fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

KOHL-RABI

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage, in seed beds, for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in three foot rows.

White Vienna, (50 days)—Flesh white and tender, a standard sort for market and table use. Very rapid growth, early in maturing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.

LETTUCE

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Lettuce prefers cool, moist weather and does best in rich soil. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked up. Sow seed thinly in drills, and cover quarter inch deep with fine soil. In cool sections lettuce can be sown any time up to middle of July. Where hot summers are usual, sow from early spring until the middle of May, making a planting every ten days. For a fall crop sow during the second and third week of July.

Head lettuce is more difficult, but success is assured if it be started indoors, so that the plants may be set out at the time leaf lettuce is sown in the open ground; always provided that the head lettuce have a rich quick soil; that is one which is light and warm, and very heavily manured. Water is also essential to the rapid and uninterrupted growth which produces good cabbage heads.

Black Seeded Simpson, (40 days)

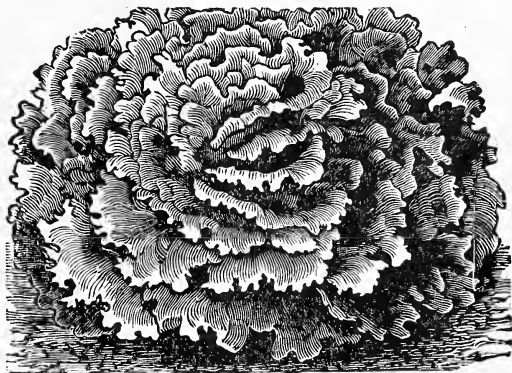
A cutting variety of unusual merit. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Curled Simpson, (45 days)

A cutting variety, similar to and immediately following the Silesian. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Imperial Cabbage, (45 days)—A showy white cabbaging variety of very choice quality, uniform in character and in every particular. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Speckled Dutch Butterhead, (45 days)—Compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.



LETTUCE

Largest of All, (50 days)—Magnificent heads. A very large green cabbaging variety, altogether desirable, both for family and market garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb. \$2.00.

Grand Rapids, (38 days)—Strong grower, free from rot, a desirable variety for sowing in the open ground. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Heat Resisting Cos—Crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. It should be in every garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Romaine, or White Cos, (55 days)—This is distinct from the ordinary Lettuce, and much liked on account of its crisp, tender quality and delicate flavor. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

May King, (42 days)—It is not easily affected by cold or wet, grows very quickly and produces, even in poor soil, splendid globular heads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Hanson, (45 days)—The heads are large, very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout, and entirely free from any bitter taste. A standard Summer Head Lettuce, very slow to run to seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Big Boston, (45 days)—Resembles Boston Market, but nearly twice as large; desirable for forcing and spring and fall outdoor planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.50.

LEEK

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Sow when the apple is in bloom; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out.

Large American Flag, (70 days)—A popular sort, hardy and good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



MUSTARD

FIVE OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—In the spring when the pear is in bloom, drill in rows one foot apart. To have a succession, the sowing should be made every two or three weeks until October.

White English, (45 days)—Seeds are white and it is preferred by housewives for pickling purposes on that account. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Ostrich Plume, (50 days)—Leaves long, ruffled, frilled and curved gracefully as an ostrich plume; desirable for garnishing. Can be cut quite early; excellent for "greens." Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



MUSHROOM SPAWN

Good spawn is one of the most important factors in the successful cultivation of mushrooms, either for use on the table or for supplying the great demand on the market. The spawn sold by us is carefully made from fresh cultures of the well-known edible Mushroom. This spawn is prepared and supplied direct to us by the most careful and efficient growers. We handle only what is known throughout the seed trade as "Pure Culture," which comes in bricks weighing over one pound and which we have proven by both observation and test to be the most satisfactory in use at the present time. Brick, 35c; five bricks, \$1.50.

ONIONS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW ABOUT 100 FEET OF ROW. FOUR LBS. WILL SOW ONE ACRE

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as practicable in rich, light soil, in drills about fifteen inches apart, and when the plants are up thin to three or four inches.

There is no vegetable where the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence upon the crop than in Onions. Good Onion seed is of the utmost importance. Sowing seed to produce large Onions is the cheapest, easiest and most satisfactory way. Large Onions can easily be grown the first year from seed by obtaining our seed.

Extra Early Long-Keeping Brown Australian, (75 days)—Planted with the Red Wethersfield is proved to be nearly four weeks earlier and ripened off more uniformly. It will keep longer in good condition than any other Onion known. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

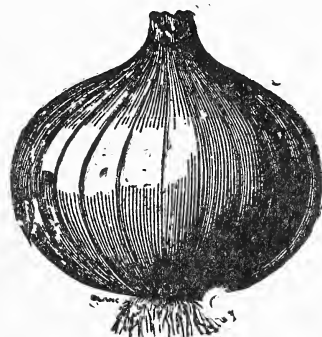
Large Red Wethersfield, (100 days)—Grow to a large size; firm form, skin deep red, fine grained and very productive; an excellent keeper. Our seed of this variety is extra select and cannot be excelled. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Southport Red Globe, (110 days)—Matures quite early (none of the globe-shaped Onions are as early as the flat varieties); grows to a large size, skin deep red, flesh fine grained; mild and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Southport White Globe, (120 days)—A very desirable variety which yields an abundant crop of fine large Onions. Pure white and mild of flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Mammoth Prizetaker, (100 days)—Admittedly the largest of all varieties, having been grown to the enormous weight of over three pounds. Of a clear, bright straw color and uniform perfect globe-shape. Produces enormous crops and they bring an extra price. Keep wonderfully well and present the handsomest possible appearance on the market, while the pure white flesh is fine grained. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Silver Skin or Portugal, (95 days)—One of the leading white sorts, beautiful shape and mild flavor. Used largely for growing sets and pickling onions. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.



ONION

ONION SETS

SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS

These are the product of seed, and are used for "green" onions or to produce large onions, which they do much quicker than can be grown from seed.

White Bottoms—Our sets of this are very choice, small, dry and unsprouted. Qt., 25c.

Yellow Bottoms—Fine dry sets, medium in size and unsprouted. Qt., 25c.

Red Bottoms—Bright, deep red in color, even and dry. Qt., 25c.

OKRA

TWELVE OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Plant the seed when the apple is in blossom, in drills three feet apart, and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground and should be put in thickly. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an earlier and a later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

White Velvet, (50 days)—Pods free from ridges and very tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

PARSNIP

THREE OUNCES OF SEED TO FIFTY YARDS OF ROW, EIGHT POUNDS TO THE ACRE

Culture—When the apple is in bloom, sow in shallow drills in good ground, deeply dug, cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to stand four inches.

Bloomsdale, (85 days)—The Bloomsdale is the best bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found. It is half long, wedge shaped; hollow crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

PARSLEY

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Sow in early spring in rows twelve inches apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter transplant in cold frames or light cellar.

Plain or Single, (60 days)—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Moss Curled, (65 days)—A compact growing finely cut and beautifully curled variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Hamburg, Turnip Rooted, (100 days)
—Fleshy roots; used in soups and stews, Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



PARSLEY

PEPPER

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Start the plants under glass in the early spring, or outside when the apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after corn-planting time, setting in rows at three feet and two feet in the row.

Very Small Cayenne—Very superior to the old Cayenne, bearing fruit all over the plant. Fruit one inch in length and very hot. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

Cayenne—Pods long and slim, of medium size, pungent, used for pepper sauce. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

Golden Bell—Similar in form to Sweet Spanish. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

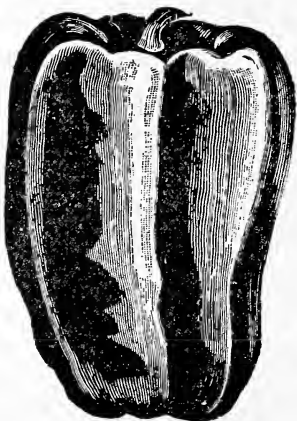
Large Sweet Spanish—Generally used for pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

Bull Nose—Larger fruit than the Sweet Spanish. Very hot. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

Celestial—From one to two inches long; fruit green from the blossoms, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

Chinese Giant—The flesh is mild and unusually thick, makes excellent salad sliced and served as tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Pimento—The sweetest pepper grown. The flesh is quite thick and the pepper may be scalded for peeling the skin off; also used in preparing salads and for flavoring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.



PEPPER

PUMPKIN

TWO POUNDS TO THE ACRE—HILLS EIGHT BY EIGHT FEET

Yellow Cashaw—Large yellow, crook-neck, weight as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the winter crook-neck squash, four times as big and ten times as desirable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Cheese—Shape flat, like a cheese box. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Common Field—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Monster Yellow—Growing to the weight of 100 to 200 lbs. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Japanese Pie—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin; fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

PEAS

ONE POUND WILL PLANT 100 FEET OF DRILL

Culture—For the first early crop, sow as early as the ground can be worked, and at intervals of two weeks for succession. Sow in single or double rows, two inches deep and from three to four feet apart, according to the height and variety and strength of soil, supporting tall varieties with brush. Plant early varieties in August and you will get a profitable crop by fall.

Alaska, (45 days)—A variety of remarkable earliness and hardness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. Height two feet. The color of the dried peas are green, it ripens evenly, so that one picking will nearly clean off the crop. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.



PEAS

green; pods 3 inches long, nearly round and square ended, containing 7 very dark green peas of high quality; very productive. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Champion of England, (75 days)—One of the best. Delicious flavor; profuse bearer of large pods, well filled with large green wrinkled peas; four feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Long Island Mammoth or Telegraph, (70 days)—Used profitably by market gardeners, being productive, showy in the basket, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephones, but are earlier by four or five days, being ready to pick for market in seventy days. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Laxtonian, (50 days)—A large podded, dwarf and earlier. Height $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet: pods and vine deep green; pods containing 6 to 8 large, dark green peas. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Melting Sugar, (65 days)—This variety is used either shelled or cooked in the pod like string beans, and when young is very tender and sweet. It is but little known in this country, while abroad it is considered a great relish. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

First and Best, (45 days)—Pods are good size and well filled with round, smooth peas of excellent flavor. Extremely early, productive, and ripen all at the same time. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

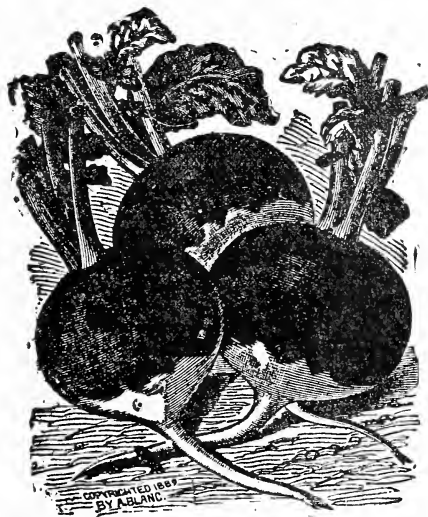
American Wonder, (55 days)—Vine six to eight inches high, and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earliest. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Nott's Excelsior, (60 days)—An improvement on American Wonder, a shade earlier and large podded. Vine almost identical. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Little Marvel, (53 days)—An extra fine dwarf sweet pea. Pods somewhat larger than Nott's Excelsior and same season. Height 14 inches; foliage and pods very dark

RHUBARB

FOUR OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW ONE HUNDRED YARDS. TEN LBS. TO THE ACRE



Culture—Sow the seed when the cherry is in bloom, in rows at one foot and thin the plants to ten inches. Mark the ground 3x4 or 4x4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant. Success can only be obtained on well-manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

Victoria—Very large, the finest cooking variety. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00.

We supply roots as well as the seed. They continue vigorous many years. Price 75c per doz., 10c each. They are shipped only by express, being too heavy for the mails. See page 19.

RADISH

TWO OUNCES OF SEED WILL PLANT ONE HUNDRED FEET OF ROW

Culture—Sow early in the spring in rows a foot apart, and every week or ten days for a succession up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be secured. Sow in early fall for late crops and winter use.

Earliest Scarlet Turnip, (25 days)—Among quickest maturing of the Red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top. An excellent forcing variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

White Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip, (21 days)—Scarlet bulb with white bottom, very Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

showy and delicate; a choice variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Vick's Scarlet Globe, (25 days)—Early Scarlet Globe is handsome in both form and color, a beautiful oval and a rich scarlet; the flesh is crisp, tender, juicy and mild. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

French Breakfast, (25 days)—Olive shaped, the upper part of bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Market Gardner's Early Long Scarlet, (28 days)—An admirably long variety for forcing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

White Ladyfinger, (23 days)—A large, white, crisp variety, about half as long as the Long Scarlet and similar in shape. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Stewart's White Wonder, (25 days)—The choicest white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Long White Vienna, (48 days)—An early long white variety of good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

White Strasburg, (48 days)—Long, white, early to develop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

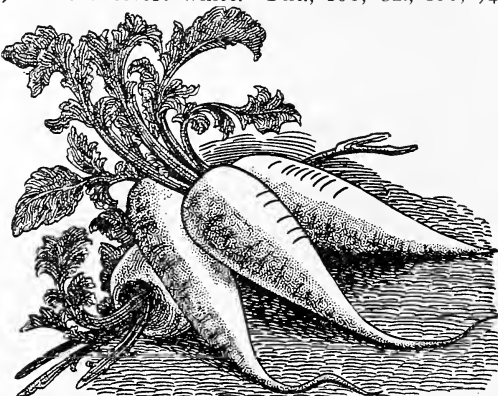
Long White Icicle, (25 days)—Half long, slightly stump rooted; matures quickly suitable for forcing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Crimson Giant, (35 days)—It will grow double the size of other round red radishes and remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Round Black Spanish, (72 days)—A winter Radish, cultivated in autumn, and keeping like a potato for months after harvesting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Scarlet China Winter, (60 days)—Root a half-long stump two or three inches, tipped with white, keeps perfectly. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

California White Winter, (65 days)—Large size, eight to twelve inches long. White, solid, of good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



RADISH

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT

FOUR OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW ONE HUNDRED YARDS

Culture—This plant produces an edible root, long and slim, white fleshed and smooth, white skin. Sow when the cherry is in bloom, in drills, in deeply dug and well manured ground; the drills should be eighteen inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches, weed and thin them so as to stand four or five inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots and Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for carrots.

Mammoth Sandwich Island, (95 days)—It is very mild and delicately flavored and very popular. Grows to a large size and resembles a good sized parsnip. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



SPINACH

SPINACH

SIX OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW THIRTY POUNDS TO THE ACRE

Culture—Sow when the peach is in bloom, in drills at one, two or three feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, six ounces of seed will sow one hundred yards of row, or a square equal to ten by ten yards, if sown broadcast.

Bloomsdale, (45 days)—Curled quality, giving the leaves an elasticity while at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities, many more barrels of the Bloomsdale Spinach being cut to the acre than any other variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 55c.

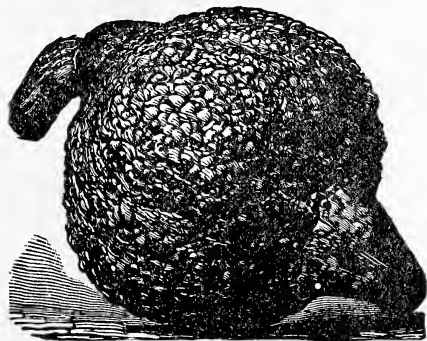
New Zealand, (55 days)—This endures heat and is best for summer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet—See page 1.

SQUASH

THREE OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW 100 YARDS, THREE POUNDS TO THE ACRE

Culture—This seed may be planted first when the apple is in bloom, and for several weeks subsequently.



SQUASH

Extra Early Bush, (40 days)—Maturing fruit for table use within forty days from germination. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Golden Summer Crookneck, (40 days)—Best in the Summer Squashes, golden in color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Warted Hubbard, (65 days)—The wartiness indicates a very hard shell, which is one of the best features of a long keeping Squash. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Boston Marrow, (50 days)—A widely popular Squash for Fall and Winter use. Rind thin, bright orange in color, flesh yellow, rich and sweet; form, oval. A good keeper and unexcelled for pies. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Italian Vegetable Marrow (Cocozella di Napoli)—Vines of bush habit, producing large, much elongated fruits, dark green at first but as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. Fruits in best condition for the table when six to eight inches long, but can be used when much larger. The young and tender fruits when sliced and fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

SEED SWEET POTATOES

Yellow Jersey—Prices on application.

TOBACCO

Culture—Sow seed for plants early in the spring, in frames or seed bed, using soil well enriched with good wood ashes. Transplant to open ground when the weather has become warm and settled, in rows four feet apart and give cultivation as for corn. One ounce of seed is sufficient for one acre or about five thousand plants.

Havana Acclimated—Has a very large, long, fine quality leaf; very early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

TABLE TURNIP

THREE OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW 100 YARDS, FOUR POUNDS TO THE ACRE

Culture—For early Turnips, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. For winter use sow in July.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

White Egg, (50 days)—In White Egg we offer a quick growing, pure white variety that is popular. Solid, firm, flesh fine grained, cooking up sweet and tender. Egg shaped, skin pure white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Flat Red or Purple Top Strapleaf, ((55 days)
—This is very similar to the Early Flat Dutch, being purple or dark red on top and a few days later. Excellent quality and one of the most popular sorts. Largely grown for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Flat Dutch—An early white fleshed variety of quick growth, mild flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

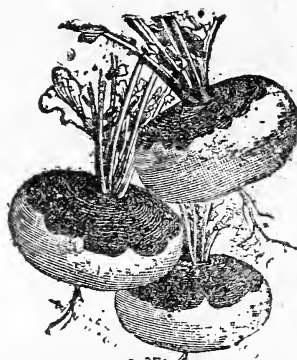
Large Early Red-Top Globe—A very much heavier producer than any of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Golden Ball, (70 days)—Perfectly globe-shaped roots with rich orange-colored skin; smooth and regular. The flesh is of a pale amber tint; firm and fine grained. Golden Ball has a sweet and delicate flavor, and keeps well until the next spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Amber Globe, Green Crowned—Is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Yellow Aberdeen, or Scotch Yellow—This is a highly approved Cattle Turnip, attaining a large size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Bloomsdale Swede, or Ruta Baga—The Bloomsdale is delicate in texture, purple crowned, golden skinned, almost perfect globular in form, and earlier to mature than any other known form of Ruta Baga. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



TURNIP

SOW A LITTLE TURNIP SEED IN YOUR CORN FIELD AT THE LAST CULTIVATION. YOU WILL HAVE LOTS OF TURNIPS AT PRACTICALLY NO COST.

TOMATO

ONE OUNCE WILL PRODUCE ABOUT TWO THOUSAND PLANTS

Culture—Sow in the hot-bed in early spring. Transplant into the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is past. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground.

Spark's Earliana

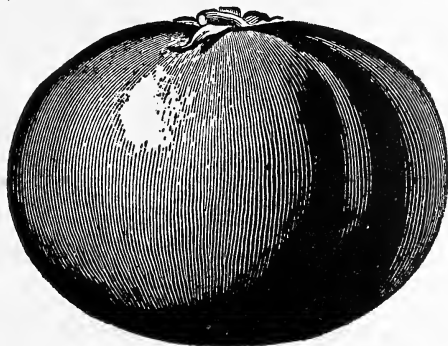
The Earliest, Large, Smooth, Red Tomato, (85 days)—This is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. The crop ripens more uniformly than any other early scarlet fruited sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Bonny Best

(88 days)—The fruits of this desirable early sort are most attractive in shape and color. The crop ripens more uniformly than any other early scarlet fruited sort, and is of superior solidity and interior color. The vines are vigorous and produce a good crop of exceptionally round and deep fruit, bright deep scarlet in color and of very good quality. One of the best for gardeners whose trade demands fruits of beautiful shape and color. A very good variety for the early market and home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE

(95 days)—A good general cropper, and one of the very best for first early crop; on stakes or trellis. An entirely distinct and fixed new sort. Every grower of Livingston's New Globe, whether he grows for private or market purposes, will be pleased with the beautiful and attractive globe-shaped fruit. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.



TOMATO

Dwarf Champion, (85 days)—Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

John Baer, (85 days)—An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are also most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other early varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Livingston's Stone—Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its

color is a desirable red; in shape perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom than most varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Red Rock—No Variety is Its Equal, (115 days)—Showing entire freedom from splits and small cavity at stem end. Average weight, nine ounces to a fruit; range of weights from eight to twelve ounces. Very often borne in clusters of four or five. This is a sort which never loses its rich red color. Never ripens up yellow late in the season, as does Stone, but is always red outside and inside, exceptionally red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Ponderosa, (110 days)—The fruit ripens quite early and keeps on coming until very late. Of immense size, solid, almost seedless. The fruits somewhat scattered on the vine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Golden Ponderosa, (110 days)—A very handsome yellow Tomato; resembles the Ponderosa in size, solidity and productiveness. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Preserving Tomato

Pear Shaped Yellow, (95 days)—The fruits average two inches in length and one inch in diameter, of a bright lemon-yellow; are solid, fleshy and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Prices on Vegetable Plants Subject to Change Without Notice

Cabbage, Early—Ready by April 20th, Extra Early Wakefield and All-Seasons. June 1st, Large, Late Flat Dutch, Doz., 10c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

Cauliflower, Early—Ready by April 20th. Snowball. Doz., 15c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$6.00.

Celery, Early—Ready in June. White Plume, Golden Self-Blanching. Doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.00.

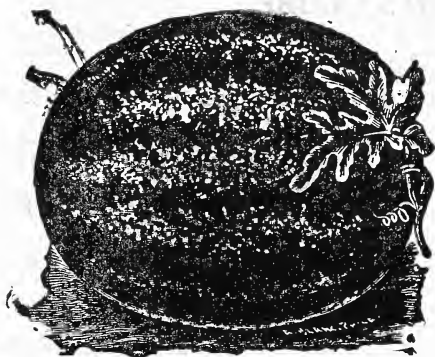
Egg Plant—Ready about May 15th. New York Improved Purple. Doz., 20c; 50, 60c; 100, \$1.00.

Pepper—Ready about May 15th. Bell or Bull Nose, Ruby King and Cayenne. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.00.

Sweet Potato—Ready about May 15th. Yellow Jersey. 100, 35c; 1000, \$2.50.

Tomato—Ready about May 15th. Stone, Dwarf Champion, Ponderosa. Doz., 10c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$7.00.

Chives—10 per bunch. See page 19.



KOLB'S GEM

WATERMELON

Coles Early, (65 days)—Sweet and delicate in texture of flesh, which is a deep red color. The rind is thin, and the quality of the flesh is sustained clear to the rind. The melons are of medium size, nearly round in shape, rind green, striped with lighter shades. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Boss, (80 days)—No melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss. Everything going to make a perfect Melon; the edible portion of the flesh extending to within less than half an inch of the skin. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Florida Favorite, (75 days)—A popular Melon, oblong, green with dark stripes. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Kolb's Gem, (80 days)—A valuable variety. The fruit is large, weighing from 25 to 50 pounds. It has a delicate flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Indiana Sweetheart, (90 days)—Good bearer and standing any amount of rough handling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Kleckley's Sweet, (70 days)—It is of superb, luscious flavor. While the skin is perhaps too thin to admit of the Melons being shipped very great distances to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use or local markets. The melons themselves are very large, oblong in form, with dark green skin, thin rind. Oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Tom Watson, (90 days)—Produces Melons 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter and weighing 50 to 60 pounds. The deep red flesh is of excellent flavor, the heart is large but without core. It has a thin rind, but very tough making it an excellent shipper. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Black Diamond, (80 days)—Its exceptional point of merit is its exceedingly large size; full grown specimens often weighing 70 to 90 pounds each. It is the most prolific and uniformly large watermelon ever planted. Its color is rich dark green, symmetrical in shape, a round or blunt oval. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Preserving Citron, (100 days)—Only for winter use. A round, light and dark striped Melon, meat greenish white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. This should be more generally used. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

CORN

SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

Pride of the North—This variety has been grown and improved in the extreme northern part of Iowa. Lb., 10c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.75.

Reid's Yellow Dent—If any seed grain can truly be called pedigreed, the Reid's Yellow Dent Field Corn is certainly entitled to be known as such, as its history dates many years back. It has been bred up and selected with painstaking care to what is at the present time one of the best varieties of yellow corn grown. Ear medium in size, remarkably uniform, and of a bright yellow color, with solid, deep grain and small red cob. Has from 18 to 24 rows of kernels on the cob. Lb., 10c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.75.

Improved White Dent—Thickly furnished with foliage close to the ground. The ears are large, with 16 to 20 rows of large, deep kernels, which are closely set on a small white cob. It occupies the same place among White Dent sorts that King of the Earlies does in the yellow. Lb., 10c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.75.

POP-CORN

If Pop-Corn is wanted by mail, add 5c per pound for postage.

Queen Golden—A handsome variety, producing large golden ears. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

White Rice—The most popular variety for parching. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES
CHANGE YOUR SEED!

Failure to obtain a profitable crop of Potatoes is attributable in many instances to lack of due care in selecting the seed, the proper selection of which, in the case of Potatoes, is as important as it is in the case of corn, oats, cabbage or any other crop, and saving potato tubers for seed from an inferior strain or a run-out stock is always short-sighted policy and poor economy. The growing of Potatoes of the same strain year after year, especially on the same ground, inevitably results in a run-out stock with a weakened constitution and loss of productivity. Greatly increased yields invariably result from the change to a new and vigorous strain. Our Seed Potato Stock is carefully grown for seed purposes only and is true and vigorous.

Ten Bushels Cut Tubers to the Acre.

Red River Early Ohio Potatoes are selected with utmost care, and the result is grand, such as to delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good Potato.

Early Six Weeks—Potatoes are remarkable size six weeks after planting. It is certainly a very early and very good Potato.

Bliss Triumph—One of the earliest Potatoes; chunky in shape, medium size, pink skin. An exceedingly fine sort.

ASPARAGUS

This much neglected, easily grown vegetable should find a place in every garden, whether on the farm or in town. You can grow such an immense quantity of it on so small a space that you certainly cannot afford to neglect it. Asparagus roots should be planted in a well-prepared bed, the roots covered about five or six inches, and the soil made very rich with fertilizer each season in order to produce the maximum amount of very large shoots. Asparagus should be cut for use at the top of the ground, and when it stands about three to five inches high; this

gives you the best flavored and tenderest shoots you can get at any time. If planted in rows, the plants should be about one foot apart in the row, and the rows far enough apart for cultivation. If in a bed in the garden, plant them about one foot apart each way and cultivate with the hoe.

Colossal—The standard variety.

Palmetto—A desirable bright green variety. Two-year-old roots—doz., 25c; 5 doz., \$1.00; 100, \$1.50.

One-year-old roots—doz., 15c; 100, \$1.00.

Write for quotations on large quantities.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

It is easily grown from the roots. 1-year, 10c each; 2-year, 15c each.

STRAWBERRIES

Will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture, set in rows three to three and a half feet apart, fifteen to eighteen inches in rows; for garden, fifteen inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

Senator Dunlap—The great market berry; fruit medium to large, regular; bright glossy red; sweet and good quality; exceptionally firm, making it a good keeper and shipper; ripens early and continues a long time; immensely prolific. Runner plants. Doz., 35c; 100, \$1.50.

The Everbearing—Strawberries are no longer an experiment, as they are now being grown in many parts of the country. There is a demand everywhere for them. While this variety will produce fruit at the same time as the ordinary strawberry, and continue to bear until frost, it is best to keep the blossoms removed until July 15th, so as to conserve the strength of the plant for the late crop. They should start to ripen the fruit about three weeks later and bear continuously until frost. We have a fine lot of runner plants at 40c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

*MINT

Old Fashioned—For mint sauce and jellies. Plants 1 year old, 10c each; doz., \$1.00.

HORSE RADISH

Roots will produce good Radish, fit for use in one season's growth. Plant the set small end down, so that the top will be two inches under soil. Doz., 10c; 100, 60c.

CHIVES

These are very hardy perennial plants, belonging to the Onion family. They are grown exclusively for their tops, which are used for giving a mild onion-like flavor to soups, stews, etc. Planted in clumps in any good garden soil, they grow readily, and increase so as to render a division necessary. The tops appear very early in spring, and can be cut throughout the season. Roots, per bunch, each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED

Customers understand that prices on Grass and Clover Seeds are changing almost daily, and that we can only give prices subject to market fluctuations. Those wanting seed in larger quantities than here quoted should write for special prices.

Bromus Inermis—When grown on good soil it yields enormous crops. Its habit is to make strong tufts and to hold its color until after hard frost. Its vigorous character makes it a good Grass for embankments. Its foliage is like Rye, long, straight, broad, soft, light in color. Stronger than Orchard Grass. Lb., 25c.

Blue Grass, Kentucky—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into the Winter. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. Roots of creeping habit, overpowering weeds. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 60c.

Fescue Grass, Meadow—A permanent Grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round, smooth stems, two or three feet high, lustrous deep green leaves. The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre broadcast. Per lb., 45c.

Red Top Grass—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 60c.

Orchard Grass—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding. It recovers rapidly. It stands drought better than any other Grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 35c.

Rye Grass, Italian—This is a variation of the Perennial Rye Grass, being much earlier and far more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and three times as much of it; the foliage is a rich green, resembling Rye, but lighter in color than the Perennial Rye Grass. It makes a great show, developing from seed the quickest of any of the valuable Grasses. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 35c.

Timothy—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to ripen seed, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with Clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on loamy soils. Sow to the acre, if sown alone, 15 lbs. Per lb., 20c.

Millet, Golden—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On one occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry, clean hay from three acres. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 10c.

Sudan Grass—It is especially valuable to the Western sections, where other tame grasses cannot be grown and hay is scarce. It yields from four to six tons of excel-

lent hay per acre. Horses and cattle are very fond of it and will leave almost any kind of roughage for Sudan Grass, cleaning up heads, blades and stalks.

Sudan Grass is generally planted in rows about thirty-six to forty-two inches apart, using from two to four pounds of seed per acre. It should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the spring. It can be sown any time during the summer as a catch crop.

Some of the most desirable characteristics of Sudan Grass are its drouth-resisting qualities, its ability to produce on thin land, and its quick maturity under ordinary conditions.

If you want some good hay even in a drouth, plant Sudan. 1 lb., 20c.

Dwarf Essex Rape—It furnishes an immense amount of green feed, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. It may be sown any time from early spring until September, with grain or alone. 5 to 10 pounds of seed per acre is sufficient. Per lb., 20c.

CLOVER SEEDS

White Dutch Clover—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 80c.

Alfalfa or Lucerne—In localities where it flourishes this is one of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward until they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and when every blade of Grass droops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial Spring. Far from exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 50c.

Alsike Clover—The earliest large Clover, possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasture or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands after three years in Alsike and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasture for bees. Sow 12 lb. to the acre. Per lb., 60c.

Red Clover—This is the most widely cultivated of the pastoral plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothers noxious weeds. Sow 16 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 60c.

Sweet Clover, White Flowered—Sweet Clover is valuable because of its ability to grow and thrive on the poorest and most barren places. It will not only thrive on soils that are too poor for any other crop, but will improve the soil it is growing on. It makes good hay and good pasture. The seed can be sown either in the fall or spring and about 20 lbs. of the hulled seed and 25 lbs. of the unhulled seed is required per acre. Per lb., 25c.

BOSTON LAWN SEED*

Will produce an even dense growth of permanent sward as early in the season as it is possible to do. This mixture contains no annual grasses for making quick show to the detriment of a good lawn, but only those of lasting value and hardness, which when once established, need no reseeding for years. Our seed, which we know to be as pure as can be found anywhere, is of the best varieties, best suited for even and permanent growth; it is carefully cleaned.



Shaded Lawns*

A selection of the fine grasses which thrive naturally under the shade of trees or buildings, or are suitable for light, sandy soil. Where this mixture is extensively used it gives splendid results.

TERRACES*

We have prepared a special mixture containing only those grasses that are best adapted to embankment and terraces. These grasses are all deep rooted, or have strong spreading roots that hold the soil firmly and prevent washing away during heavy rains. The varieties are long lived and hardy, making a permanent growth. A continuous run of boards set on edge and held in place by stakes at the crest of the terrace will assist in checking and turning the water.

*QUANTITIES OF GRASS SEED TO USE

One pound for 400 square feet.....	\$0.60	Fifteen pounds for 6,000 square feet....	\$ 7.25
Five pounds for 2,000 square feet.....	2.75	Twenty-five pounds for 1/4 acre.....	11.50
Ten pounds for 4,000 square feet.....	5.00	Fifty pounds for 1/2 acre.....	21.50

ARMOUR'S LAWN AND GARDEN GROWER

Lawn grass is a very voracious feeder and will not thrive and hold its beautiful dark green and velvety appearance unless it receives a sufficient supply of suitable food. Because so few appreciate this fact is the reason there are so many poor, rusty-looking lawns. Stable manure is unpleasant to handle, ill-looking and decidedly odorous, and is also full of waste material. It contains weed seeds which are obnoxious and it often takes years to eradicate the weeds, causing an unnecessary amount of labor. All these objections are obviated by the use of our Lawn Fertilizer. If the lawn is in fair condition it is only necessary to rake off the dead leaves and grass in the early spring and scatter broadcast over its surface some of our Lawn Fertilizer with a little Lawn Seed over the thin spots, and the work is done.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

The first application should be made early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, at the rate of twenty pounds of fertilizer to every 1,000 square feet of lawn, evenly distributed. For seeding down a new lawn, scatter double the amount, say forty pounds of fertilizer, broadcast on every 1,000 square feet, and rake it in thoroughly before sowing the seed. 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

GRASS SEED MIXTURES

FOR MEADOWS AND PASTURES

It is a well ascertained fact that a thicker and more prolonged growth is produced by a mixture of many sorts of grasses than by only one or two. For every different kind and condition of soil there are grasses which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather. Others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early and others so late that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 35c; 50 lbs. at 33c; 100 lbs. at 30c.

SELECTED FLOWER SEEDS

For years the high reputation of our Flower Seed strains and the hundreds of appreciative testimonials they annually bring forth have been a source of the greatest possible pride and gratification to us. We will spare no expense or effort to maintain this reputation. Whether grown by ourselves or produced for us by the great specialists their quality positively cannot be excelled, and given proper conditions they must not only grow and produce vigorous plants, but in size, quantity and texture the flowers themselves cannot fail to reach a particularly gratifying standard of excellence.

ASTERS

For profusion of flowers and richness of display the Asters are unrivaled, and constitute the principal adornments of our gardens during the autumn.

SMITH'S PEERLESS

This strain, a selection of the Giant Branching, is without reservation the finest Aster for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT BRANCHING COMET, PURE WHITE

It is extremely free flowering, producing from 100 to 120 flowers on a plant on long stalks. The form of the flower is absolutely faultless, remaining full centered without any sign of yellow eye. Pkt., 10c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET

The earliest of all the Asters, grows about nine inches high and very branching; the fine double flowers are produced freely on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. **Pure White**, pkt., 10c; **Blue**, pkt., 10c; **Crimson**, pkt., 10c; **Mixed**, pkt., 10c.

SEMPLER'S BRANCHING

A beautiful class of Asters, useful for cut flowers. The flowers are very large, and double, borne on long, stiff stems, and the colors are clear and handsome. A favorite with florists. **Pink**, pkt., 10c; **White**, pkt., 10c; **Dark Red**, pkt., 10c; **Lavender**, pkt., 10c; **Mixed**, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

PAEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION

A magnificent globe shaped. Seeds saved from the most perfect of this grand strain. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. **Snow White**, pkt., 10c; **Pink**, pkt., 10c; **Crimson**, pkt., 10c; **Light Blue**, pkt., 10c; **Dark Scarlet**, pkt., 10c; **Mixed**, many choice colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED

Mauve, **Red-White Edged**, **Rose**, **Violet White-Edged**, **White**, pkt., 10c; **Mixed**, pkt., 10c.

VICTORIA

A beautiful class. Flowers very large and perfectly double, of globular shape and beautifully imbricated. Plants grow in fine pyramidal form about eighteen inches high. All colors mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

GIANT COMET

This class is one of the handsomest of the tall growing sorts. The plants grow about eighteen inches high and bear in great abundance their immense flowers. These flowers, with their long, twisted petals, strikingly resemble Japanese Chrysanthemums. **Snow White**, of immense size, pkt., 10c; **Striped**, pkt., 10c; **Pink**, pkt., 10c; **Mixed**, pkt., 10c.

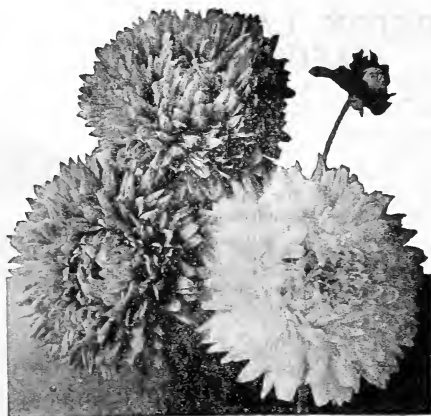
VIOLET KING ASTER

A Distinct Variety

In shape and size the bloom is round, full and very large, many of the flowers measuring from four to five inches in diameter. Its color is soft violet lilac. Pkt., 10c.

GOLDEN WEST—MIXTURE OF TALL ASTERS

This is a mixture of the most beautiful, striking and distinct colors of all the tall growing asters. Selected from the cream of the tall varieties and others especially purchased for this mixture. This is the finest mixture of **TALL ASTERS** in existence and the most critical lovers of this flower will be astonished at the wide range of colors and varieties given in this truly Golden West strain. Pkt., 10c.



ASTERS

ALYSSUM—SWEET

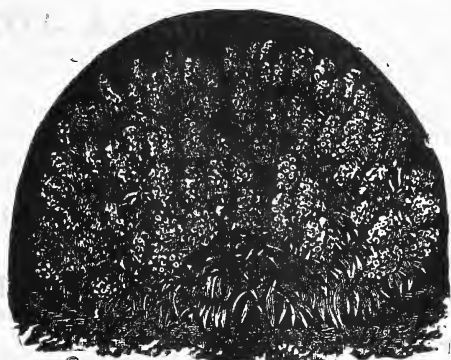
Maritimum—A very desirable, hardy annual, flowering from early spring until killed by the frost. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Little Gem—Three to four inches high. They soon become one mass of white, remaining in full bloom from spring to fall. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

ANTIRRHINUM

The Snapdragon is an old favorite, with dark glossy leaves and curiously shaped flowers.

Mixed, all colors -----Pkt. 10c



ALYSSUM

AGERATUM

Princess Pauline—Of dwarf compact habit, blue and white. Pkt., 10c.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER—THE POOR MAN'S ORCHID

Schizanthus—This annual should be more widely cultivated. Flowers different shades of blue, curiously cut and delicately spotted; laced with crimson, white, yellow, etc. Adapted for garden and indoor culture. Excellent for bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM

Camilla, Flowered.

Double Spotted—In splendid mixture. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM APPLE—MOMORDICA

Curiously trailing vines, with ornamental foliage and odd shaped fruit, which when ripe open, showing a brilliant red interior. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

Hardy annual; flowers freely in almost any situation. For cut flowers they are largely used.

Choice Mixed -----Pkt., 10c

Double Blue -----Pkt. 10c

CANDYTUFT

Universally known and cultivated. Considered indispensable for cutting.

Mixed colors, oz., 25c;-----Pkt. 10c



CANDYTUFT



BALSAM APPLE

CARDINAL CLIMBER

This sensational novelty wherever grown has created a furor. We consider it the most beautiful, brilliant and distinct annual climber introduced in many years. It is a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 feet or more, with beautiful, deeply lacinated foliage and literally covered with a blaze of circular fiery cardinal-red flowers from mid-July until frost. Pkt., 10c.

CALENDULA—POT MARIGOLD

A perpetual bloomer, the flowers are oriental in color and exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deepest orange. Makes good cut flowers and the dried blossoms may be used to flavor soups and stews.

Offianalis—This magnificent variety has large and beautiful imbricated double flowers, with stripes of deep orange on a pale yellow ground. Fine Mixed, pkt., 10c.

Sulphurea Plena—Double sulphur yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Orange King—Extra select deep orange yellow. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS

Foliage Plants—All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

COBAEA

A fine rapid growing climber, large bell-shaped flowers, beautiful deep violet blue. Pkt., 10c.

CHINESE KUDZU VINE

"JACK-IN-THE-BEASTALK VINE" (PUERRARIA THUMBERGIANA)

Its greatest feature is its wonderfully strong growth which makes it invaluable for covering arbors, fences, porches, dead or old trees, etc. The Kudzu vine is a native of China, where it is grown not only for the beauty of the plant, but also for the edible value of its roots. The vine is hardy, grows fifty feet if permitted, and is well-filled with dense foliage to the ground. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS

New Early Blooming—Coming into bloom in about two months from time of sowing and continuing until destroyed by frost. The plants have fine, feathery, light green foliage and delicate rose, purple, white and lilac flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Perfection—Flowers double the size of the old large flowering Cosmos, measuring twelve to fifteen inches in circumference; the petals are broader and overlapping; flowers white, pink or crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Lady Lennox—This gigantic Cosmos is the forerunner of an entirely new type of Cosmos. It is of extraordinary size and beauty, the flowers measuring from four to five inches in diameter. Color a delightful shell-pink, lighting up beautifully at night. Pkt., 10c.

Double—White and Pink—Pkt., 10c.

CANNA

Are erect and stately plants, from two to six feet in height. The leaves are green in some varieties, and in some purplish and reddish. The flowers are bright colors, red or yellow, and variously marked. Pkt., 10c.

Canna Bulbs—See page 46.

CYPRESS VINE

This is a most beautiful climber, with delicate dark green feathered foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped rose, scarlet and white blossoms.

White -----Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c

Rose -----Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c

Scarlet -----Pkt., 10c; Oz., 30c

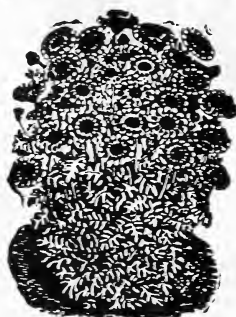
Mixed -----Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c

CALLIOPSIS-COREOPSIS

A quick growing annual. The flowers are placed on graceful wavy stems and in color run through all the shades of red and yellow; foliage dainty; useful combined with other flowers. Mixed colors of every shade. Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The flowers are borne on long stems and are represented by a great variety. The single ones are particularly handsome. Pkt., 10c.



CHRYSANTHEMUM



CALLIOPSIS

COLUMBINE

Aquilegia—Charming hardy plants, bearing in countless numbers through May and June exquisite clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple and striped blossoms. For planting in permanent borders or edges of shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best. They thrive with ordinary garden culture.

Chrysanth. Grandiflora Alba, 3 feet—White spurred columbine. Large flowering, pure white, long spurs. Pkt., 10c.

Coerulea—Rocky Mountain Columbine, 3 feet. One of the most beautiful of our native American flowers. Sepals, deep blue; petals, white. Pkt., 10c.

COCKSCOMB

A highly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson are the most brilliant and rich. Fine Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CUCUMBER

Wild

A handsome, hardy climber, valuable for covering unsightly objects. Pkt., 10c.

CARNATIONS

Marguerite

Without exception the most abundant bloomers of all. The flowers are of perfect form, large and very sweet-scented. The different colors range through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated. Pkt. 10c.

CAMPANULA

Canterbury Bell

The Campanulas are a very large genus of showy plants, mostly perennial. Pkt., 10c.

For pot plants, see page 34.

DIGITALIS

Foxglove

Handsome, stately growing plants, with beautiful mottled, thimble shaped flowers; produced in profusion on a long stem usually about three feet high. The racemes of flowers are about two feet long. Fine Mixed, pkt., 10c.

For pot plants, see page 35.



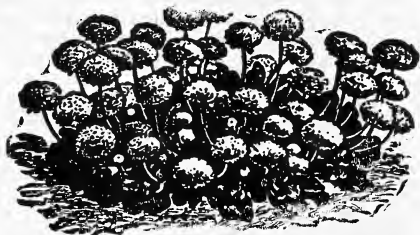
CARNATION

DOUBLE DAISY

Give it a cool, partially shaded place. Sow seeds very early. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and may be made to flower later by the use of water.

Finest strain seed, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Swan River—A dwarf free-bloomer, excellent for baskets and edgings; blue flowers. Pkt., 10c.

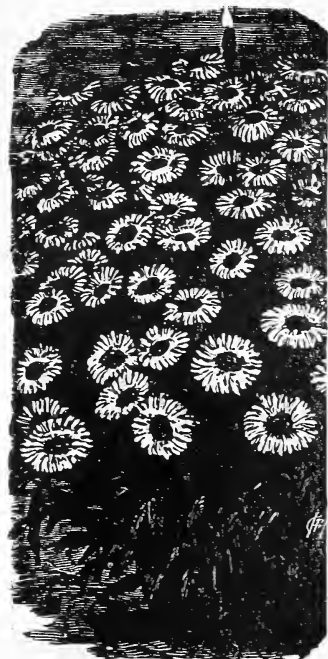


DAISY

DELPHINIUM—BELLADONNA HYBRIDS

The value of the original type of Delphinium Belladonna is well known and appreciated. Its freedom of growth, lovely sky-blue flowers, long and continued blooming qualities have placed it in the foremost rank of choice hardy plants. Pkt., 15c.

DELPHINIUM Gold Medal Hybrids—When established in clumps on rich ground these make a brilliant show and afford a decoration from July until September. This mixture contains all the beautiful light shades as well as a selection of the richer and darker varieties. Pkt., 15c.



BURBANK'S SHASTA DAISIES

be cultivated to produce the finest and largest number of blooms. Flowers should be cut while freshly opened, tied in small bunches and dried in a cool, shady place, with the flowers downward to keep the stems straight. Pkt., 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

The Forget-Me-Not is an old favorite plant, bearing clusters of star shaped, delicate blue flowers with white and yellow eyes. Pkt., 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK Marvel of Peru

Old-fashioned but none the less beautiful; makes a pretty hedge. Flowers are funnel-shaped, white and striped, very fragrant and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open all night. Hybrid Mixture, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

GOURDS ORNAMENTAL

If you have an old tree, dead or nearly so, Gourds will cover it to perfection. The small fancy Gourds are excellent toys for children, while the large Gourds may be used as dippers.

Bottle—The original Thermos bottle. Used by the pilgrims in the Orient.

Calabash or Pipe Gourds—Odd-shaped fruit which is used to advantage in making pipes. A native of South America.

Dipper—Makes an excellent dipper.

Dishcloth or Towel—Many women prefer a dishcloth made of this Gourd to anything else, as it is always sweet and clean as long as any part of it is left.

Hercules Club—Fruit grows 3 to 4 feet long.

Japanese Nest Egg—Fruit looks exactly like hen's eggs.

Mixed, many different varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

DAISIES BURBANK'S SHASTA

The flowers are very large and graceful, averaging about four inches, often more in diameter, with three or more rows of petals of the purest whiteness, on single, strong, stiff wiry stems, nearly two feet in length. Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS—Pink

DOUBLE VARIETIES

All of this beautiful class of Pinks are hardy and will flower the second season if not allowed to flower too freely the first season.

Chinese Double, Mixed ----- Pkt. 10c
Dwarf Snowball—Fringed white ----- Pkt. 10c
Dwarf Fireball—Blood-red globe-shaped flowers Pkt. 10c
Choice Double, Mixed—Splendid for bouquets Pkt. 10c

DAHLIAS

Many people are not aware that Dahlias from seed sown in the spring will bloom beautifully the first summer.

Double Large Flowering—Choice mixed, from selected flowers only ----- Pkt. 10c

New Single—Mixed colors. The flowers of Single

Dahlias are large, perfectly star-shaped, formed of broad petals, which are gay and beautiful in color ----- Pkt. 10c

Dahlia Bulbs—See page 47

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

The everlasting or "Straw Flowers" with their rich, bright colorings, are most valuable for winter decorations. Plants grow readily from seed sown in open ground when the trees are standing out in leaf. When well started they should be thinned to stand several inches apart in the row and should

be cultivated to produce the finest and largest number of blooms. Flowers should be cut while freshly opened, tied in small bunches and dried in a cool, shady place, with the flowers downward to keep the stems straight. Pkt., 10c.



DAHLIAS

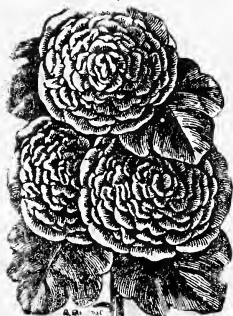
GAILLARDIAS

Of magnificent and wonderful profusion, the flowers are greatly admired for their fine forms and rich blending of colors; they thrive anywhere. Fine Mixed Varieties, 10c.

GYPSOPHILA

Baby's Breath—The flowers are valuable for bouquet making, either fresh or dried. Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK



HOLLYHOCKS

For a background to a flower garden perhaps no plant is so useful. The flowers are as double as the Rose, of many shades of color.

Double Pure White	Pkt. 10c
Double Lemon Color	Pkt. 10c
Double Crimson	Pkt. 10c
Double Flesh Color	Pkt. 10c
Extra Choice—Double mixed, many kinds	Pkt. 10c

Mammoth Flowering "Allegheny Hollyhock"—From four to six inches in diameter, ranging from semi-double to double, and finely fringed and curled. The colors are shell-pink, rose and ruby-red, a shade or two deeper at the center and exquisitely tinted toward the edge. Everblooming, pkt., 10c.

For pot plants, see page 37.

HYACINTH BEAN

A rapid growing plant, flowering freely in clusters. For covering arbors, trellises, etc. Sow the seed in the garden where desired. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

HUMULUS JAPAN HOP

A rapid growing climber, with luxuriant foliage; excellent for covering veranda, etc. Withstands heat and drouth well and is not covered with insects.

Variegated Japan Hop—Pkt., 10c.

HELIOTROPE

Flowers purple, borne in trusses and exceedingly fragrant. Delights in light, rich soil.

Extra Choice Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

HIBISCUS

These immense flowers are pure white, with a large crimson eye, often measure seven inches in diameter, and a plant will often have as many as fifty of them. It blooms from seed the first year, sown in the open ground. A perennial, and lasts year after year. Pkt., 10c.

Two-year-old plants, see page 37.

JOB'S TEARS

An old fashioned but valuable remedy for sore throat, goiter and teething babies, when the seed is strung on linen thread and worn around the neck as a chain. They are cheaper than amber beads, which are used for the same purpose. Two ounces make a chain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.



HELIOTROPE

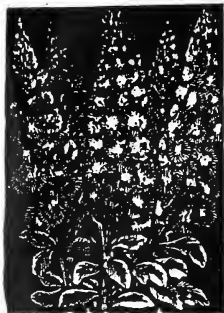
KOCHIA OR "BURNING BUSH"

Kochia Tricophylla—A highly ornamental annual of unusually rapid growth, which forms regular pyramids from two to three feet in height, having a cypress-like appearance. The leaves are slender and of a light pea-green until September, when they change to carmine and blood-red. Its bright autumn coloring has given it two other names—"Mexican Fire Plant" and "Burning Bush." Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR

Producing beautiful spikes of double flowers in many colors. If sown early in the spring they will flower in June or July. Pkt., 10c.

For pot plants, see page 35.



MIGNONETTE

LINUM

Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax). Pkt., 10c.
Grandiflorum Perennial Blue—Pkt., 10c.

LOBELIA

The profusion of their charming little flowers render them extremely ornamental. Very fine for hanging baskets. **Crystal Palace**—Dark Blue, splendid. Pkt. 10c.

MARIGOLD

MARIGOLD—*Tagetes*. The Marigold are old favorites, free-flowering annuals of easy culture. They light the garden with a glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The tall varieties have uniformly large yellow or orange colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for the taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in the garden borders.

Lemon Queen, pkt., 10c; **Orange Prince**, pkt., 10c; **Mixed**, pkt., 10c

MIGNONETTE

It is in bloom nearly the whole season, and the perfume is so strong and fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed.

Pkt. Oz.

Golden Queen—It is a mass of golden yellow-----10c 50c
Reseda Odorata. Large flowering -----10c 50c

MOON FLOWERS

Beautiful climbers and exceedingly attractive, mixed with other climbers. Flowers of graceful form. Pkt., 10c.

MORNING GLORY

Japanese Imperial Morning Glory—The varieties of color are infinite, running from snow-white through all possible shades of blue and of red, from palest pink to darkest reds and purples. They are streaked, mottled, striped, marbled and bordered in wonderful fashion, and sometimes show rare shadings of ash gray, bronze, terra cotta, brown and slate-blue, colors rarely found in any other flowers. The leaves are also very handsome. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Morning Glory—Suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc. It is so perfectly hardy as to grow in almost any soil. Mixed (pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

NICOTIANA

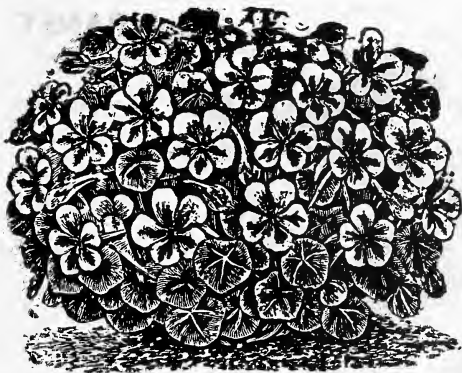
Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant

An annual with sweet-scented, pure white, star-shaped flowers, three inches across, blooming continually. If the plants are taken up in the fall, cut back and potted, they will bloom nicely in the house during the winter. Pkt., 10c.

NIGELLA—*Love in the Mist*. Compact, free flowering plant, with finely cut foliage, curious looking seed pods; of easy culture, growing in any garden soil, blue and white mixed. Pkt., 10c.



JAPANESE MORNING GLORY



NASTURTIIUMS

Pearl—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing a pleasant effect. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

King Theodore—One of the best dark red sorts, with dark, bluish-green foliage; a great favorite with florists. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Queen of Tom Thumbs—Produces flowers of a rich bright crimson, which forms a very pretty contrast to the silver variegated foliage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Mixed Dwarf Sorts—A mixture of the best dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect of colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

TALL NASTURTIIUMS, THREE TO TEN FEET

Pearl—Delicate, creamy-white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Split Fire—Remarkable in its intensity of startling brilliancy; one of the finest sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Bright Rose—Very choice sort, producing a rose colored flower. Pkt. 10c; oz., 20c.

Dunnett's Orange—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy, deep orange flower. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Chameleon—On one and the same plant are found self-colored flowers, others stained and blotched on a clear ground, while still others are broadly edged or banded with light or dark shades. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Mme. Gunther's Hybrids—For richness and variety of colors these new Hybrids have no equal among Nasturtiums. There are shades of rose, salmon, brightest rose, pale yellow, either as self colors or striped and spotted. The foliage is mostly dark and contrast very effectively with the rich colors. They are climbers and continuous bloomers. Contains a great many colors that are not found in any other mixture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Black Prince—(Climbing)—Undoubtedly the darkest colored variety amongst the whole collection of Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums. The plants are of strong, vigorous growth and produce their flowers very freely. When unfolding their buds the color is a deep blackish-purple, which changes to a velvety-black when in full bloom. The shade of color is much darker than that of the well-known "King of the Black." The foliage is exactly as rich and dark as that of the Dwarf Nasturtium, "Empress of India." Very effective. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Virehow—(Climbing)—The flowers are of a distinct ruby-rose, shading into lighter and darker tints. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Jupiter—(Climbing)—The flowers, which are very numerous, measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They are exquisitely formed, with overlapping, crinkled petals. The color is a bright golden-yellow, with a glow of orange around the throat. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Mixed Tall Sorts—A combination of many tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange rose, scarlet, etc., pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

PORTULACA—Rose Moss

Makes a dazzling display of beauty; many hued, highly colored; are in full bloom from about the first of July until frost. Plant in open ground, after it has become warm, in light sandy soil and in a dry situation. Bed should be exposed to the sun.

Double-Rose-Flowered—Perfectly double, of many brilliant colors, as well as striped. Pkt., 10c.

NASTURTIIUMS

Should not be planted in too rich soil. The dwarf varieties are among the most useful of annuals, for bedding, massing, etc., owing to their compact growth, richness of color and profusion of blooms. The tall sorts are admirably adapted for rock work, covering trellises or rustic work.

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS

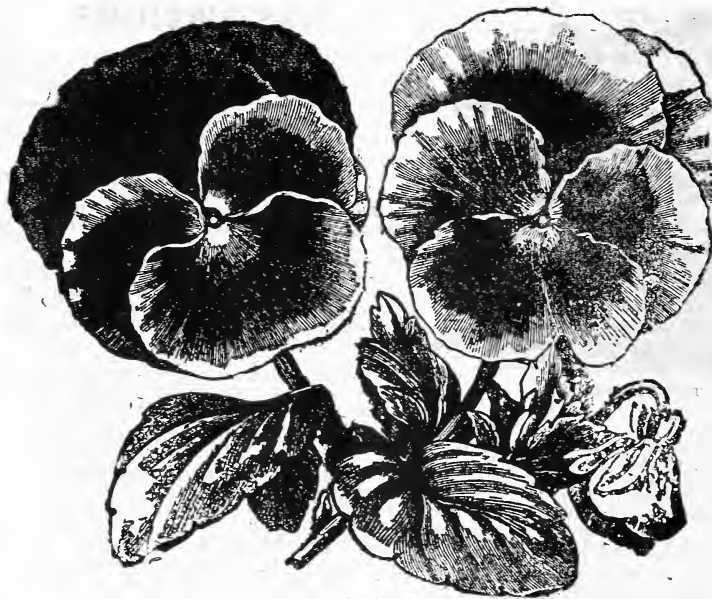
Empress of India—Foliage purple-blue, bearing brilliant, deep scarlet, flowers, a profuse bloomer of a most showy class. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

King of Tom Thumbs—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson; a very brilliant, effective sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Bronze Curled—Flowers of bronze, metallic lustre, a very distinct color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Cattell's Crimson—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Nasturtiums, producing a pleasant effect. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.



PANSY

PANSY

This superb collection cannot be surpassed for size, shape, markings or richness of color of the flowers. No pains are spared to make the strain absolute perfection in form, firmness of texture, size and freedom of bloom, and elegance and variety of markings and colorings.

BUGNOTS—A celebrated French strain, very large. Pkt., 10c.

CASSIER'S FIVE BLOTTED—Round flowers of great substance, with each petal finely blotched. Pkt., 10c.

MASTERPIECE—Fringed and curled. The flowers are very large, borne very freely well above the plant. Pkt., 10c.

	Pkt.
Oddier Blotched—Rich colors.....	10c
English Show Mixture.....	10c
Azure Blue—Very fine.....	10c
Belgian Striped.....	10c
Black.....	10c
Bronze.....	10c

	Pkt.
Blue.....	10c
Emperor William—Ultramarine blue.....	10c
Giant White.....	10c
Giant Yellow.....	10c
Giant Black-Blue.....	10c
Gold Margined.....	10c

Mixed—All above varieties and many others. Pkt., 10c.

POPPIES

Showy and ornamental plants, with large flowers of brilliant colors. Very attractive in large beds.

Carnation Flower—Splendid double flowers, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

The Shireley—Delicate shades of rose, pink and carmine to deep crimson. Pkt., 10c.

California Poppy—Of many brilliant and showy colors. Pkt., 10c.

Flanders' Poppy—This is the well known Poppy of "Flanders' Fields" so often mentioned in songs and stories of the great war. Profusely blooming medium sized flowers, bright scarlet in color. Very showy when planted in masses. Pkt., 10c.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

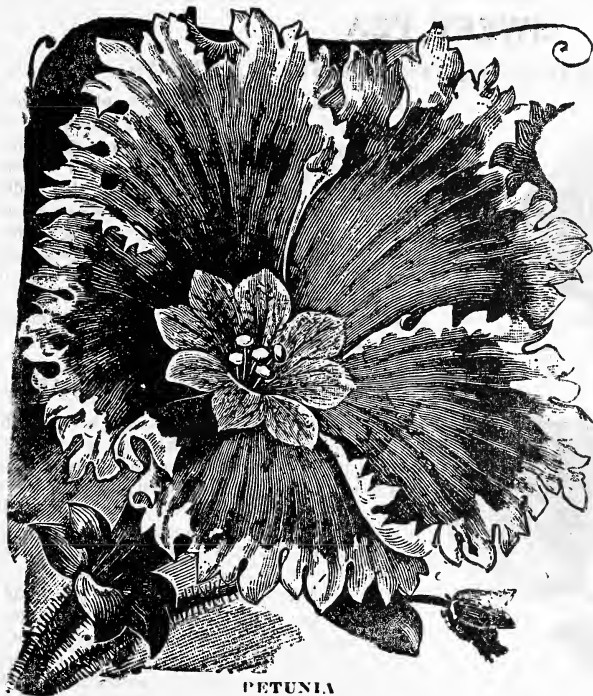
Oriental Hybrid Poppies—For brilliancy of colors there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. Their culture is as simple as the Garden Poppies. They are perfectly hardy perennials, living through our winters with but little protection and increasing in size and beauty from year to year. Pkt., 10c.

King Edward—(2½ feet)—A new single Poppy, producing flowers of a deep scarlet, shade crimson, with a large black blotch at the base of each petal. Pkt., 15c.

New Poppy—Santa Rosa—This new strain combines all the delicate beauty in color of the original Shireley and Shireley types and with these the whole flower in all its petals is beautifully crimped. Pkt., 10c.



CARNATION POPPIES



PETUNIA

PETUNIA

Hybrids—Best Mixed—Will produce their handsome sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer. Pkt. 10c.

Giants of California—The flowers are very large, and the colors embrace every conceivable shade of crimson, white, violet, lavender, etc. Pkt., 10c.

Howard's Star—From the center starts the points of a five-rayed star, which broadens half way up, narrowing to a point at the margin of the flower. Pkt., 10c.

Rosy Morn—The throat is silvery white; the edge is flushed with soft rose pink. Very beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

Royal Purple—Pkt., 25c.

Gen Dods—Blood red. Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE

Mixture of Double Petunias
20 to 30 per cent of doubles, while the remainder will be choice, large single flowers. Pkt., 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

The Phlox Drummondii, for splendid mass of colors and a constant display, is not excelled by any other annual or perennial. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

Star Phlox—A regular star-like form, of compact habit, and bears large flowers. Pkt., 10c.

RICINUS

Castor Oil Bean

Magnificent, tall growing foliage plants, very useful as specimen plants on lawns or groups in center of large beds. Their brilliant leaves and fruit create a grand sub-tropical effect.

Barboniensis—Very large and handsome foliage; fifteen feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Cambodgensis—6 to 8 feet. Large palm-like leaves of the darkest bronze maroon; stalk and stem nearly black. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

SWEET WILLIAM

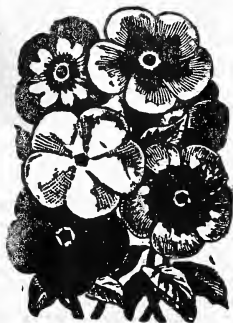
Giant Flowered Single—The single flowers are often as large as a 25-cent piece, and are simply enormous in comparison with the old-time Sweet William. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Flowered Double—Like the above it is an improvement on the old-fashioned Sweet William, producing umbles of enormous size. Pkt., 10c.

For pot plants, see page 36.

STOCKS—LARGE FLOWERING

Gilliflower Levkojen—The stocks represent all the desirable qualities of a flower. The plants have good habit, fine glossy leaves. The flowers appear on long stiff stalks like small rosettes, are exceedingly fragrant and range through a most complete scale of all the soft and distinct shades. Pkt., 10c.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII

SWEET PEA

SPENCER VARIETIES OR GIANT ORCHID FLOWERING



Sweet Peas have taken a new place in our affections, when the frilled, or Countess of Spencer varieties appeared, and now they may be obtained in so many distinct and almost true colors, as to have deposed the older types. They have large, round open flowers of extraordinary size, usually two inches across, with waved, fluted and crumpled standard and wings. A large percentage bears four of these immense flowers to a stem, which is extremely long and wiry, making them exceptionally valuable for cut flowers.

HOW TO GROW SWEET PEAS

The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep, a good rich loam with plenty of rotted manure in it, is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of blooms of good substance. They should be in a position fully exposed to the sunlight and air on both sides of the row. They should be sown as early in the season as the ground can be worked, which is usually between the middle of March and April. It is best to make a trench about six inches deep, in the bottom of which sow the seed thickly. Cover the seed with about an inch of soil, pressing it down firmly. As soon as they are above the ground, thin out to two or four inches apart, when the balance of the soil may be filled in. During the dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently and given an application of liquid manure occasionally. A mulch of rakings from the lawn will be found beneficial during hot weather.

WHITE CLASS

White Spencer—A pure White Countess of Spencer.

Princess Kathrine—A black seeded white.

PINK CLASS

Apple Blossom—Crimson pink on white standard.

Countess of Spencer—True pale pink, darker edge.

Mrs. Hard Castle Sykes—A blush pink, of large size.

Dorothy Tennant—Deep rose, mauve.
Lovely—Soft shell-pink.

LAVENDER AND PURPLE CLASS

Princess Alice—A lavender spencer.

Navy Blue—Deep violet blue.

Mrs. Walter Wright—A beautiful mauve.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Best of all lavender sorts.

Tennant—Purplish mauve.

Captain of the Blues—Standard purple, wings blue.

Lord Nelson—Deeper and richer than navy blue.

RED CLASS

King Edward VII—A dark rich red.

Mars—Large bright scarlet.

Miss Millie Maslin—Rosy-crimson.

Senator—Claret and chocolate stripes on heliotrope ground.

Prince of Wales—A brilliant rosy-red.

PRICE—Any of the above, 10c per pkt.; 25c per oz., 75c per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

SMILAX

Charming, tender perennial for window gardens. Pkt., 10c.

SALVIA

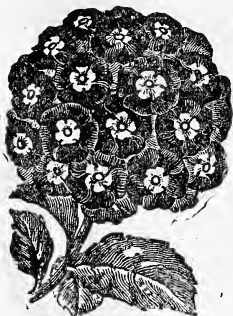
Drooping Spikes—This new flowering Salvia (Scarlet Sage) has three times the flowering capacity on each spike of the ordinary Salvia Splendens. The flowers are produced in great numbers, causing the spikes to droop with their own weight. Pkt., 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER

The old popular scarlet flower. Very desirable for trellis, or to cover old fences, etc. The attractiveness is the profuse blossoms. Pkt 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

VIOLAS, OR TUFTED PANSIES

While the flowers of the Tufted Pansies are not as large as the regular type, yet they bloom so freely that they are superior to Pansies where effect is wanted, the colors being particularly clear and distinct; they also bloom for a longer time. Pkt., 10c.



VERBENA

VERBENA

One of our finest bedders, displaying a great variety of shades. Plants from seeds produce more flowers than those from cuttings.

Extra Choice Mixed—Very fine. Pkt., 10c.

Scarlet Defiance—Glowing scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

Pure White—Pkt. 10c.

Pink—Pkt., 10c.

Blue—White eye. Pkt. 10c.

Aricula Flowered—Striped. Pkt. 10c.

THE WILD-FLOWER GARDEN

Our wild flower mixture consists of many varieties of beautiful, easy growing flowers, producing a constant and varied bloom the whole season, for sowing in shrubbery, under trees and in beds, on which no care will be bestowed or even for sowing in exposed situations, where wildness is preferred to order and precision. Large pkt., 10c.

ZINNIA

The Zinnia is a beautiful annual and general favorite, its splendid double flowers rivaling in beauty, size and form, moderate sized Dahlias. They bloom until frost sets in.

Pure White—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Dwarf Scarlet—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Golden Yellow—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Double Crimson—Very double. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Double Pink—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Carnation Striped—Flowers are of perfect form, double and as finely striped as a Carnation. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.



DWARF ZINNIAS

HARDY PERENNIALS

Of all the plants that are cultivated for purely ornamental purposes, there are none which have made such rapid strides in public favor as the **Old-Fashioned Hardy Garden Flowers**. Their popularity is not at all surprising when we consider the many varied and pleasant changes which take place throughout the entire growing season in a well-arranged hardy garden, in which every day brings forth something fresh and new to interest and delight even the most critical.

A properly planted and cared for border of hardy plants can be one of the main features of the home grounds, for by proper selection, one may have flowers in abundance from April to November, and a pleasing picture by proper arrangement for color effect. The plants may be arranged in formal designs or along the shrubbery border. They bloom so freely that one may cut and come again, and are so easily grown that anyone may succeed with them. Moreover, the cost need deter no one from having a choice selection, since the plants are permanent, and once planted remain from year to year with but little care and hardly any winter protection in our climate. We have a very fine stock of these plants, mostly pot grown. They are well rooted and sure to give entire satisfaction. The list offered below has been carefully selected, and comprises only varieties of real merit.

Aquilegia—Columbine—The distinct, clear cut foliage and delicate arrangement of colors in the flowers of Columbine make it one of the showiest and most desirable of the hardy garden plants, especially suitable for rock work, at the base of foundation walls and under trees. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Achillea—The Pearl—The flowers are borne in great profusion, and are pure white; double; blooms all summer. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Boltonia Asteroids—This beautiful hardy perennial grows to a height of four feet and is very showy when covered, during the summer and autumn, with its countless pure white, single aster-like flowers. Valuable for cutting. Each, 15c; two for 25c; doz., \$1.50.

Coreopsis Lanceolata—A beautiful hardy border plant fifteen to eighteen inches high; bright golden-yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. A handsome vase flower for table decoration. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Campanula—Canterbury Bell—Their beautiful shades of blue make them of great value to gardeners—a value enhanced by their diverse heights and habits. They give us a blue flower for almost every situation, moist or dry, sunny or shaded, and the flowers are produced in summer drought, when their color is needed for cool effects and when fine flowers are always at a premium. Valued also for cut flowers. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Chrysanthemums, Old-Fashioned Large Flowering, Hardy—These are now universally popular for outdoor bedding, and, considering their many good qualities, there is no cause for surprise to see them cultivated so extensively. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden just at a time when other plants have been destroyed by frost and are looking their worst. Frost does not materially affect the flowering, and it still frequently happens that an armful of flowers can be cut late in November. They are quite hardy if planted in a well-drained position, and, with a good covering of leaves or litter during the winter, will take care of themselves.

We offer below three fine large flowering varieties, which have proved absolutely hardy in this latitude, having withstood the severe winter of 1918 without injury, and which will be found useful for garden decoration.

Autumn Glow—Rose-crimson.

Golden Queen—Yellow.
Each 15c; dozen \$1.50.

Victory—White.



COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—*Continued*

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Maximum—Fine hardy border plants, their large Daisy-like flowers being produced in great profusion. They are splendid for cut flower purposes, lasting well when cut. They are perfectly hardy and thrive in any soil. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

DELPHINIUM—LARKSPUR

If one were asked to choose the one flower most characteristic of the English garden, one would not hesitate very long in saying the stately and beautiful Larkspur. It is one of the loveliest blue flowers in existence, growing on tall, straight spikes that over-top the rest of the garden and nod gently as the wind sways them. The flowers with their curious throat markings remind one most of little blue humming birds, as they flutter above the mat of beautiful dark green leaves that contrasts so splendidly with them.

They are of the easiest culture, being hardy and preferring sunny, well-drained places. The spikes are superb for cutting purposes, and if cut to within a few inches of the ground immediately after blooming, another bloom may be obtained at the end of the summer.

Delphinium Belladonna—(Everblooming Hardy Larkspur.) The most beautiful sky-blue Larkspur of dwarf habit. Makes a grand border plant, producing numerous spikes of large single flowers. Flowers all summer until cut down by the frost. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

English Hybrids—Extra choice seedlings. The seed from which we grow our stock of these is procured from the best European specialists. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

DIANTHUS

These very desirable, sweet-scented, low growing, early blooming and free flowering Hardy Garden Pinks are unequalled for the borders of beds, carriage drives and the old-fashioned garden, and should be planted in quantity in any good garden soil with full sun and an open situation. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

DROP MORE—ANCHUSA

From Anchusa—paint for the skin; referring to the use of the plant.

Very pretty hardy perennials with blue or purple flowers in racemes, of easy cultivation and preferring a sunny position. The honey-bee is very fond of this species.

Italica Dropmore Variety—A great improvement on the old Italian Alkanet; gentian-blue flowers that make it one of the most desirable of all perennials. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

DAISY

Ox Eye—A low growing plant and an extremely profuse bloomer. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Giant Daisy—Great Ox-eye—Upright in growth, attaining four to five feet, with bright green foliage. White with bloom from mid-summer to autumn. The great snowy flowers have yellow centers, and are from two to three inches across. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Daisies—Shasta—No other flower is of greater usefulness. They are very hardy; can be grown out doors where it is not cold enough to kill oak trees. They are perennial, blooming better and more abundantly each season; can be multiplied rapidly by division of roots and are not particular as to soil. They bloom for several months—in California nearly all the year. The flowers are large and graceful, with three or more rows of petals of the purest glistening whiteness, borne on single stems nearly two feet in length. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

DIGITALIS

Fox Glove—A choice garden variety in mixed colors, including white. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Funkia—Day Lily—By some called Plantan Lily. A superb autumn flower, desirable to plant on the side of lawns or at the edge of shrubbery; succeeds in either sun or shady places. Fine for cemetery. Each 25c.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—*Continued*

Papaver Orientale—Hardy Poppies—Nothing can equal this in gorgeous effect, and whether planted single or in masses, their large flowers, rich coloring and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position. They grow three feet high and bloom from May to August. Flowers scarlet, of enormous size. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Sweet William—Beautiful, fragrant and easily grown, it is worthy of a place in every garden. The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, and the large fragrant flowers are borne in trusses of great size. Splendid mixed varieties. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50. **Newport Beauty**, a beautiful salmon pink, each, 15c; doz., \$1.50; **Scarlet Beauty**, each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Hardy Garden Pinks—Old favorites, bearing their sweet, clove-scented flowers in the greatest profusion during May and June. They are indispensable for the edge of the hardy border and for cutting. 1 foot high. Mixed varieties—each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Platycodon—Balloon Flower or Japanese Bell Flower—The Platycodons are closely allied to the Campanulas, and form neat branched bushes of upright habit, which bear a continual succession of flowers from June to October. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Pyrethrum—The Pyrethrum in May and June occupies a similar position to that held by the 'Mum in October and November. Their flowers are large, of elegant form and are produced in great profusion. Their colors range from a pure white to richest crimson. As a cut flower for vases or table decoration they are of the greatest value, lasting in water longer than almost any other flower. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

HARDY PHLOX

CHOICE PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Hardy Phloxes have long been so popular that it is rare to find a garden without a collection of at least a few of the many beautiful varieties now in cultivation. No plant is more attractive or more useful either for the adornment of the garden or for supplying cut flowers. The gardener's art has succeeded wonderfully in producing varieties which are marvels of beauty, both as to size of blossoms and variety, richness and delicacy of color. To those not familiar with these plants we desire to say that they are perfectly hardy, and succeed well in almost any kind of soil. Small plants are usually selected to start with, as they increase rapidly in size, not in height so much, which is from two to three feet, but in the number of flower stems, which multiply year after year.

Albatros—Pink, shaded purple.

Andreas Hoffer—Pure white.

Bacchante—Dark crimson, salmon-pink eye.

Beranger—Light pink, rosy-lilac eye.

Boule de Feu—Bright salmon, crimson eye.

Bridesmaid—Pure white, crimson eye.

Comet—Dark red.

Any of the above 15c each; \$1.50 doz.



HARDY PHLOX

Phlox Subulata—Dwarf Moss or Ground Pinks—A much prized old garden plant, useful for colonizing where it is desired to cover the earth with a tufted, dense evergreen mat. It is much used in cemeteries. It blooms profusely in the spring and is very sweetly scented. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—*Continued*

Golden Glow—Rudbeckia—A beautiful, hardy perennial, eight feet high, blooming from July to September. Flowers double, deep golden yellow, borne on long stems, making it suitable for cutting. One of the most effective decorative plants for garden or lawn. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Gaillardia Grandiflora—Blanket Flower—Of all hardy plants, the Gaillardia is very satisfactory. Begins to bloom in early summer and continues until after first frost. Perfectly hardy. Flowers two or three inches in diameter, with center of brownish red, while petals are shaded into rings of orange, crimson and red. Stems long; grand for cutting; does well in any soil. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Gypsophila Paniculata—Baby's Breath—An elegant hardy perennial plant that should be in every garden. It is not only pretty in beds, but its delicate little flowers, produced in feathery white panicles, and branching foliage lend a daintiness to bouquets that is most elegant. Its sprays are much used in making up bouquets of Sweet Peas. Each, 25c.

Hollyhocks—For planting in masses by itself, or as a background for lower growing plants, the Hollyhock plant cannot be dispensed with. Once planted they keep coming up year after year. Can supply the following separate colors: White, Lemon, Pink, Red and Maroon. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Hollyhock—Allegheny—We can this year offer you a splendid lot of these New Fringed Flowering Hollyhocks. Try them, they are fine. Mixed colors. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Hibiscus—Crimson Eye—A robust grower, with dark stems and foliage. Flowers large, sometimes six inches across, purest white with large spots of deep velvet crimson in center. Perfectly hardy; blooms first year in open ground. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Hemerocallis—Yellow Day Lily. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

VINCA PERIWINKLE

A well known evergreen trailing plant, extensively used in the cemetery for covering grave mounds. It is also very valuable for carpeting under trees and in shady places, being an excellent substitute for grass. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

THE IRIS

The Iris of Mythology as a radiant goddess—a personification of the rainbow, so this is called the rainbow flower—the Fleur de Lis—of such beauty and grace to be the national emblem of France.

These flowers have been strangely overlooked. Their hardiness, beauty, marvelous tracery, and interweaving of harmonious tints and colorings should make them favorites of every home.

Iris are of three kinds: The bulbous are the Spanish and English. Those with rhizomes are mostly of the German family, very robust and beautiful. The tufted ones are the Japanese and Siberian.

In the dry climate and hot weather of the west, the Siberian are fine every way, hardy as an oak, and of wondrous beauty.

Florentine Alba—Large early white, fragrant; producing the orris root of commerce.

Calcedonia—Standard petals, light purple; falls, exceedingly beautiful—radiant with glistering purple interlaced with white.

Sans Souci, also called **Honorabilis**—Standards, vivid yellow; falls, yellow veined with chocolate.

Queen of May—Soft rosy lilac of exquisite beauty.

Leonidas—Of striking beauty; standards, clear purple; falls, of deep velvety sheen, with charming reflex.

Margolin—Standards, light clear yellow; falls, interlaced with magenta; a prolific bloomer.

Madam Chereau—Imogene—It is of exquisite beauty; petals white, fringed with lavender, exceedingly delicate and almost ethereal in loveliness.

Celestie—Is of a delicate lavender blue, with a sort of porcelain finish, exceedingly attractive.

Palida Delmatica—Rare and high. This is the queen of the German Iris family; leaves very wide and strong; tall stem surmounted with large blooms of lavender blue.

Silver King—Very large white flower with silvery sheen.

Delicata—Standard, light lavender; falls, white, delicately traced and edged lavender.

Siberian Blue—One of the most intense blue flowers in existence; in great demand by florists. The deep color reticulated with lighter tints in most harmonious blending. A very robust grower, rapid multiplier, one of the hardest; flowers are borne on a long, slender and stiff stem, which makes them easy to handle.

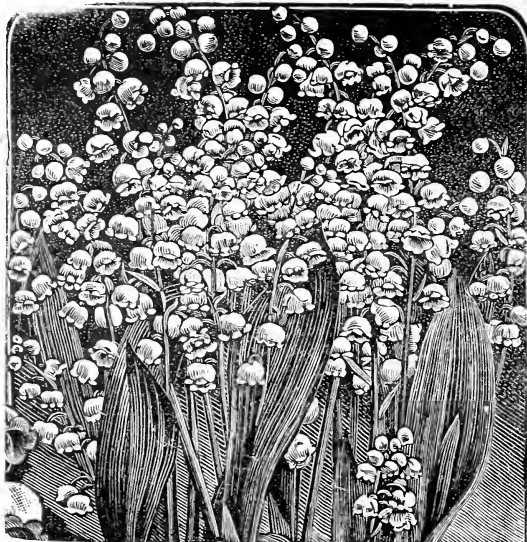
Siberian White—In habit much like the blue. On account of long, stiff stems, these also are easy to handle for cut flowers.

Prices—Any of the above varieties, 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

This is often starved and neglected and relegated to some poor, out-of-the-way corner; but this popular and fragrant subject, like most other plants, repays for being well treated; and if the bed is given a liberal top-dressing of well decayed manure, in early spring, it will show the effect by increased size, number and vigor of the flowers. The stock we offer is strong clumps, especially suited for outdoor planting, which should be done before the end of April. 50c per doz.



MONARDA (Bergamont)

Showy plants growing from 2 to 3 feet high, succeeding in any soil or position, with aromatic foliage, and producing their bright flowers during July and August.

Didyma Cambridge Scarlet (Oswego Tea)—Brilliant crimson-scarlet. Each, 25c.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragon Head)

One of the most beautiful of our midsummer flowering perennials, forming dense bushes 4 to 6 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather.

Virginica—Bright but soft pink. Each, 25c.

HARDY VIOLETS

Are not suited for forcing under glass; they are perfectly hardy; and when grown in the open border are covered with flowers. Each, 15c and 25c.

YUCCA—(Adam's Needle)

Filamentosa—Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants, this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad, sword-like foliage and 5 to 6 feet tall, branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy-white flowers during June and July make it an effective plant for all positions. Each, 25c and 35c.

PYRETHRUM ULIGINOSUM STELLATUM (Starry Giant Daisy)

It is a greatly improved form of the Giant Daisy, and like its parent, has flowers of glistening white, but fully one-half larger, with long, narrow petals, forming a much more graceful and refined flower. The best and most useful Daisy for cutting during August and September. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

STATICE (Great Sea Lavender)

Gmelini—Large panicles of violet-blue flowers.

Latifolia—A most valuable plant either for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads, frequently 1½ feet high and 2 feet across, of purplish-blue minute flowers from June to September; these, if cut and dried, last in perfect condition for months. Each 50c.

PEONIES

Peonies, especially the modern introductions, are probably the most valuable and most beloved of all perennial plants. Planted in sun or semi-shade, in single clumps or long beds; or bordering lawns, shrub rows, and carriage drives, they give a grand display of large fragrant blossoms of brilliant colors during June. They are also effective for home and table decorations, and last longer in water than many other perennials.

Planting—Peonies may be planted in spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Orders should be sent in at once so that we can forward them when weather permits. Avoid planting them too deeply, as this is often the cause of shy blooming. Two or three inches of soil over the Crown (eyes) being sufficient. After planting, give a heavy mulching of rotten stable manure, and do not transplant the clumps for at least five years, and then only if necessary.

Fragrans—Light rose, one of the first to bloom.

Edules Superba—Fine shell pink.

La Tulipe—Softest blush, veined with carmine, changing to purest white. One of the best.

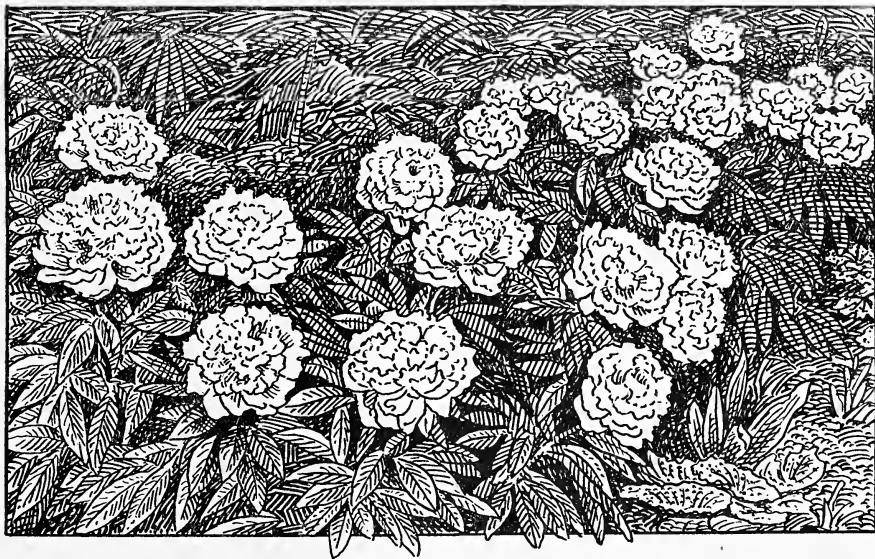
Grandiflora Rosea—Even, clear pink, large early bloomer.

Festavia Maxima—An immense white flower with drops of carmine sprinkled in the center.

Floral Treasure—Fine large daybreak pink, very fragrant.

Richardson's Rubra Superba—Is considered one of the best of all crimsons.

We furnish the above varieties with strong five to seven eye roots of our own growing at 50c each.



SPECIAL

In replanting our Peonie fields there always are a few extra roots left over from a complete row and not enough to carry out full uniform plantings and we throw them into one lot and are giving you the benefit of all choice varieties, which we can not guarantee as to color, for the price which we offer them at, as long as stock is unsold. Good strong 4 to 5 eye roots, choice unnamed mixed varieties at 25c each; or 5 for \$1.00. This is an exceptional value.

ROSES—CLIMBING

Crimson Rambler—One of the striking characteristics of this Rose is its remarkable color, which is of the brightest crimson and remains so to the end. The flowers with which the plant is covered are produced in large trusses of pyramidal form and carrying thirty or forty flowers, which remain on the plant a long time. The foliage is bright green and glossy and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the Rose. The plant seems to be as hardy as the old *Prairie Queen*. Every garden should contain this grand Rose. Price, selected two-year-old plants, each, 50c.

The Philadelphia Crimson Rambler—It differs from the *Crimson Rambler* in two important particulars. First, the color is brighter, deeper and more intense. Second, the flowers are perfectly double to the center. It is a strong, healthy grower, free and abundant bloomer. Two-year-old plants, each, 50c.

Dorothy Perkins, New Rambler Rose—As hardy as a *Crimson Rambler* and same habit of growth. The flowers are about one and one-half inches across; are borne in clusters of from ten to thirty, and are very double; the petals are very pretty rolled back and crinkled. The color is a most beautiful shell-pink and holds a long time without fading. Strong two-year plants, each, 50c.

Prairie Queen—A favorite with everyone. If you want a Rose for your porch this is the one. Color, bright red, changing as the flower opens to a deep pink. Each, 50c.

ROSE BUSHES

HYBRID TEA—EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

This is a class of recent creation, embodying the delicate shades and fragrance of the TEA ROSES, combined with the rigor and more pronounced pink and crimson shades of color previously confined to the HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

In our opinion the HYBRID TEAS will supersede all others because of their superior constitution and marvelously free blooming qualities. It may be said they combine all the better traits of the two classes from which they sprang. Almost all are highly perfumed, are everbloomers and hardy in all but the most rigorous climates.

Milady—A large fiery-red rose, moderate full flowers. Beautifully perfumed, grandly shaped buds on perfect stems. Vigorous with beautiful foliage of richest green.

White Killarney—Flowers white as snow, long in bud, of fine form, free bloomers.

Mrs. Chas. Russell—Producing stems three feet long, stiff and surmounted by grand, rosy-pink blooms of largest size and build.

Mme. Butterfly—The tight buds are a lovely shade of Indian oak, yellow at the base, clear and brilliant in color and of delicious fragrance.

Mrs. Aaron Ward—Buds are deeply cupped, color, deep golden orange, shading to creamy yellow, has been the standard yellow, small budded "corsage rose."

Killarney Brilliant—The buds are long and the color is a peculiarly bright, lively pink, more beautiful than any other pink rose. A free bloomer.

Your choice of any of the above varieties at 35c each—3 for \$1.00 or \$3.50 per doz.

Baby Rambler—They are of dwarf habit and bloom so freely as to cover the entire plant with bloom all through the summer and fall. Flowers in large clusters of brightest crimson. The plants are splendid for bedding, or as edgings for borders and are hardy. Each 35c and 50c.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

SNOWBALLS

Old-Fashioned Snowball—(V. Sterilis)—Bushes two to three feet high. Each, 75c.

VIBURNUM

Dentatum—May and June. A free flowering shrub, especially admired for the abundance of scarlet fruits that cling to the branches a long time. Two to three feet. Each, 75c.

Opulus—(High-bush Cranberry)—May. Spreading habit. Single white flowers. Three to four feet. Each, 75c.

SPIRAEA (MEADOW SWEET)

Anthony Waterer—(New Perpetual-Blooming Red Spiraea)—A fine hardy, perpetual-blooming shrub, particularly desirable for the lawn. Makes nice, round bushes three feet high and wide; beginning to bloom almost as soon as planted; rosy-red flowers in large, round clusters all over the bush. One to two feet high. Each 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Van Houttii—A splendid garden shrub, entirely hardy and one of the most beautiful of all; immense bloomers; pure snow-white flowers. This is the plant for the people. Bushes three to four feet high. Each, 75c to \$1.00.

PHILADELPHUS, OR SYRINGA (MOCK ORANGE)

Indispensable well known shrubs that are prized for their beautiful foliage and white flowers. The taller kinds flower profusely and nothing is finer in their season. Each, 75c.

ALMOND, DOUBLE FLOWERING

A desirable class of early flowering shrubs blooming in early spring. The flowers are double and are either pink or white. Strong bushes, two to three feet, pink or white, 75c.

CORNUS (DOGWOOD)

Siberica—(Red Siberian Dogwood)—A rare and remarkable variety with bright red bark in winter. Strong bushes, three to four feet. Each, 50c.

LILACS

These old favorites are so well known that any description would seem superfluous. Suffice to say they are indispensable.

Persica—(Persian Lilac)—A very popular plant; flowers purple. Each 50c.

Vulgaris—(Common Lilac)—Larger foliage than the former; flowers, purple. Each, 50c.

Alba—Flowers, pure white. Each, 50c and 75c.

HYDRANGEA (PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA)

One of the finest hardy shrubs in cultivation. The flower trusses are immense heads from nine to twelve inches in length and nearly as broad. Color purest white, changing to deep pink as the season advances. It blooms in July, at a time when no other shrub is in flower, and remains beautiful until destroyed by frost. Hardy as a lilac bush. The plants we offer will all bloom the first season. Prices according to size. Each, 50c and 75c.

HEDGE PLANTS

Mulberry—50c doz., \$3.00 per 100.

Barberry Thunbergii (Japan Barberry)—Where a low, dwarf deciduous hedge is wanted, nothing equals this beautiful Barberry. Requires but little pruning to keep it in shape. The leaves are small, light green, and towards fall assume rich, brilliant colors, the fruit or berries becoming scarlet. Absolutely hardy in all parts of the country. \$1.50 and \$2.00 doz.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

DEUTZIAS

Well-known profuse flowering Shrubs, blooming in spring or early summer. Succeed in any sunny position.

Pride of Rochester—A fine, tall growing double-white flowering variety; 3 to 4 feet. 75c each.

Gracilis (Slender Branched)—Dwarf growing, dense, bushy, its drooping branches wreathed with pure white flowers in May. Also valuable for winter blooming in pots. Each, 75c.

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell

Pretty shrubs, producing drooping yellow flowers in the early spring before the leaves appear.

Fortunei—A very handsome variety, with shining foliage and trumpet-shaped, pendulous, bright yellow flowers. Each 50c and 75c.

VIBURNUM

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry)—The white flowers in June are followed in autumn by bright scarlet berries, which are very attractive until very late in winter. Each, 75c and \$1.00.

Snowberry—A well known dwarf Shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant the greater part of the winter. Each, 50c and 75c.

TAMARIX

Upright growing shrubs of most graceful habit, the branches clothed with a light-green, feathery foliage and terminating in delicate panicles or tassels of fringed, pinkish flowers. The season of bloom extends into late autumn. Each 35c and 50c.

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush—Summer Lilac)

One of the most admired and sought after shrubs in the trade. Of quick bushy growth; when the lovely bloom-spikes appear in July, the shrub, which had probably died down nearly to the ground during winter, is now a perfect specimen of about five feet, radiating a delightful perfume and glowing with the tints and flower shape of the Spring Lilacs. Each, 50c and 75c.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLES (*Lonicera*)

The upright Honeysuckles have bright and pretty fragrant flowers followed by showy berries that last through the fall. Make very desirable and attractive hedges, and the nucleus of tall shrub groups. First of the shrubs to clothe themselves in spring verdure.

Bella Albida—A handsome new hybrid of strong growth. Flowers white, in great fragrant clusters, followed by attractive ropes of red berries, which remain all summer. Each, 50c and 75c.

Tartarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle)—A tall growing class attaining 8 to 10 feet if left unpruned, the red sort very bright in early summer with its flowers, all varieties resplendent during the fall with great quantities of red and orange berries. Each, 50c and 75c.

WEIGELA

Either as a single specimen or in groups the Weigela is certainly one of the most effective and most satisfactory shrubs we know of. In habit of growth it is naturally bushy and symmetrical. It grows vigorously, yet not rampant, and is without difficulty kept in good form. All varieties are exceedingly free bloomers.

Eva Rathke—The finest Weigelia in cultivation; flowering continuously throughout the summer and autumn; of a rich ruby carmine. Each 50c and 75c.

HARDY CLIMBERS

AMPELOPSIS

Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—This beautiful climbing plant of Japanese origin is of a variety of the Virginia Creeper, but very slender and clings very closely to brick and stone work, rapidly attaining a height of even 50 feet. Requires a slight protection during the first two or three winters, but subsequently it is perfectly hardy. Two-year-old plants, each 35c; extra strong plants, each, 50c.

Engelmanni—A very desirable, extremely hardy variety. The foliage resembles that of the Virginia Creeper, although not quite so large, and is remarkable for the brilliancy of its colors in fall. Will cling without artificial support to brick or stone. Strong plants, each, 25c and 35c.

WISTARIAS

One of the best hardy climbers. When given a sunny situation and liberal manuring grows rapidly, and presents when in bloom a magnificent appearance.

Sinensis—The favorite variety, producing thousands of pendulous clusters of delicate violet-blue blossoms, richly perfumed. Each, 35c and 50c.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Vine)

For covering unsightly places, stumps, rockwork, or wherever a showy-flowering is desired, the Bignonias will be found very useful. The flowers are large, attractive and borne profusely when the plants attain fair size.

Grandiflora—Large flowers of orange-red. Each, 35c and 50c.

LATHYRUS (Hardy Everlasting Pea)

One of the best and most desirable flowering hardy climbing plants, attractive both in flower and foliage, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet, and producing clusters of large flowers the entire summer; fine for cutting: lasting well. Each, 25c.

HONEYSUCKLES

Chinese Sweet-Scented Honeysuckle—A hardy, vigorous grower, blooms nearly all the season; delicately fragrant; flowers, buff, yellow and white; very desirable for veranda and trellis work. Each, 75c.

Red Coral Honey-Suckle—A hardy, rapid grower, suitable for rock-work, etc. Bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers. Each, 75c.

JAPANESE CLEMATIS (CLEMATIS PANICULATA)

This is by far the best of all the Clematis of the small flowered class. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage, which is of that healthy green color that so few of this class of plants possess. The flowers are pure white, borne in immense sheets, almost completely hiding the foliage. Prices: two years, each, 50c; three years, each, 75c.

Jackmanii—Probably the most beautiful climber in cultivation, with rich, deep velvety purple flowers. Each 75c and \$1.00.

CINNAMON VINE.

This beautiful climber emits from its flowers the delightful odor of cinnamon. Perfectly hardy; the stems dying down every autumn, but growing again so rapidly as to completely cover any trellis or arbor very early in the season. With its heart shaped leaves and clusters of delicate white flowers, it is a most desirable climber. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

HOP VINE.

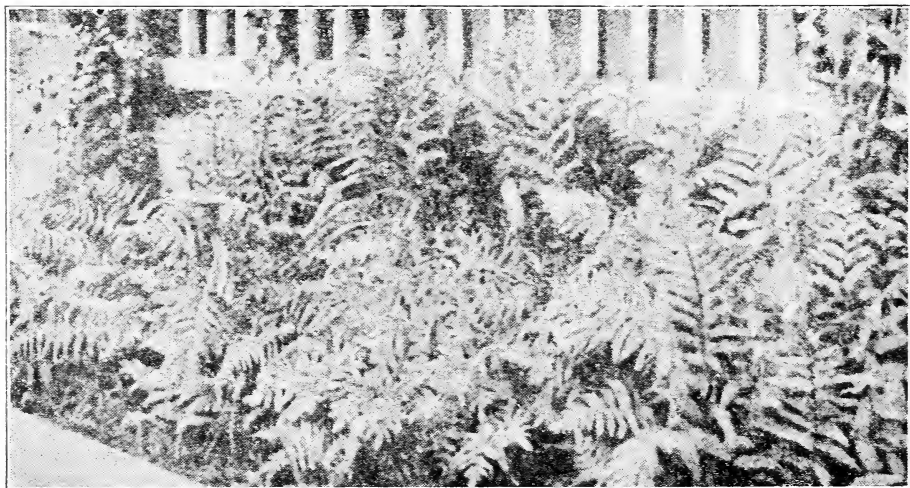
A useful climber for covering unsightly places. It is a rapid grower and bears a profusion of seed pods suitable for many domestic uses. Each 25c.

HARDY FERNS

Hardy outdoor ferns grow best in the shade or half shade and will do well in the border. They are just the plant for that shady place around your house where most flowers will not thrive so well. They will give excellent results around foundation planting on the east and north sides of buildings. Are especially suited to partial and dense shade and will flourish where grass will not grow. Their culture is easy. While few ferns grow well in very dry soil, the common idea that they require very wet or almost swampy conditions is not well founded; even those that grow naturally in very wet places do nicely under ordinary conditions. While most of these ferns as stated do reasonably well in garden soil, we can improve conditions by imitating nature. You will notice that where the most luxuriant growths of ferns are found is usually where years of leafmold have accumulated. Armour's Lawn and Garden Grower makes a good substitute to mix in the soil and if the soil is heavy clay, some sand will benefit. They can be planted any time from early fall to about the middle of June, being sure to give them a settled foundation and as cool conditions as is possible.

Plant with the crown just below the surface and not over one inch deep, being sure to give an abundance of water if spring planting is followed by hot dry conditions. Rotten wood shavings and sawdust make a first class mulch. When once established they will come back stronger each year.

We bring our stock in from ST. CROIX RIVER district, within forty miles of the Canadian boundry, where the temperature often reaches 30 to 40 below zero, and our experience has proven them to be exceptionally hardy to this territory, and from the ever increasing demand each year more than proves our assertions. They are usually ready for delivery about the middle of April and we will be pleased to book your order for your requirements as soon as weather conditions in the north open. Please bear in mind we are not furnishing you with roots dug in the fall and kept in cold storage; but with genuine live stock for immediate action. Our ST. CROIX SELECTION at 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.



SMALL FRUIT AND BERRIES

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries demand rich soil and good culture. A heavy manure mulch around the bushes during the heat of the summer will largely prevent mildew.

Downing—Large, handsome, pale green, splendid quality for both cooking and use; bush a vigorous grower, and usually free from mildew.

Houghton—Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; enormously productive. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries succeed in any soil that will grow good corn, but respond quickly to liberal treatment; for best results the old wood should be cut out just as soon as the crop has been gathered; this will give more vigor to the young canes for next year's bearing. 50c doz.

NEW EVERBEARING RASPBERRY

Red Ranere—This is not only the earliest red raspberry but it is a perpetual fruiting variety. Its main crop is greater than any other and continues to bear fruit on the old canes until late in August, at about which time the berries begin to ripen on the new canes of the current year's growth, which continue to bear fruits in increasing number until late in fall. The berries are bright crimson, of good size, excellent quality, of a rich sugary, full raspberry flavor. 10c each; \$1.00 doz.

CURRANTS

Currants do well in partial shade, but require rich soil and good culture. The following are the very best sorts:

Cherry—Deep red.

Fay's Prolific—Color, rich red; a leading variety for home use. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

GRAPES

Even under unfavorable conditions the grape-vine will bear fruit, but good culture, pruning and spraying should be applied if the best quality of fruit is desired. No part of the fruit garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard. Along almost any garden fence or walk there is room for vines enough to furnish luscious grapes from July to November. In such situations they may be planted about 8 feet apart. In vineyard rows set the vines 6 to 10 feet apart, with 8 feet of space between the rows. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Paper bags slipped over the clusters as soon as they have formed are a good protection from fungus, insects, birds, etc.

Concord—The leading market, vineyard and home garden variety, with which all others are habitually compared. No matter how small the number of grapes planted in the yard, Concord is almost sure to be included; and in regular vineyards throughout the country, Concord has been depended upon for the main crop. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Moore's Early—Bunch medium, berry large round, with heavy bloom, vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Many of the most showy, attractive and inexpensive and easiest grown of all summer and autumn flowers are contained in this important class. There are scarcely any other flowers that can compare with the noble and brilliant spikes of the Gladiolus, the grace and elegance of the Lily, the purity and sweetness of the Tuberose, the majestic foliage of the Caladium.

Bulbs for spring planting require scarcely any care, and quickly make a gorgeous display, while the bulbs can be kept over winter, and year after year will return a hundred fold in beauty and satisfaction the trifling expense of the original cost.



GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs, and deserves a place in every garden, as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care.

Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart, and about four inches deep. Plant from the middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant two or three different times, ten days to two weeks apart. This will give a succession of blooms from July to November.

AMERICA—Soft flesh pink, 60c per doz.

PRINCEPS—Scarlet, \$1.00 per doz.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—Light scarlet, 60c per doz.

AUGUSTA—Pure white with blue anthers, 60c per doz.

BLUE JAY—Dark blue, \$1.00 per doz.

MRS. FRANCIS PENDLETON—Flushed salmon-pink with rich maroon blotches on the three lower petals, \$1.00 doz.

FINE MIXED—Doz., 50c.

EXTRA FINE MIXED—Doz., 75c.

CANNAS

Canna tubers should not be put in the ground until the soil has become warm. They commence blooming in June and continue until late in September.

Robusta—Vivid crimson flowers with rich silky sheen. The foliage is a combination of emerald green and bronze. Five to six feet. Fine for hedge or background. 75c doz.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Elephant's Ears—One of the most effective and easily grown plants for the lawn or flower border. Will thrive in any ordinary garden soil. \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per dozen.

MADERIA VINE

A rapid growing, graceful vine, with smooth, waxy, dark green leaves, and dainty racemes of tiny fragrant white flowers. Doz, 50c and \$1.00.

CINNAMON VINE

In midsummer the plant is covered with a brilliant, glossy foliage and an abundance of fragrant flowers. Extra large roots, 10c each; doz., \$1.00.

TUBEROSES

One of the best known and most easily grown summer flowering bulbs. Easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance and beautiful flower spikes which are borne on long stems, making it an admirable cut flower for house decoration. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

LILIUMS—Japanese Varieties

Album—A very desirable form with pure white flowers, one to three feet.

Aratum—(Gold Banded Japan Lily)—Flowers ivory white, with a distinct central band of yellow and numerous deep purple spots.

Rubrum—White and rose, rich crimson spots. Price, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Tigrinum—(Single Tiger Lily)—Flowers bright, deep orange-red, with numerous small distinct, purplish-black spots, in many flowered racemes. Remarkably useful plant, thriving from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. Price, each 25c; doz., \$2.50.

DAHLIAS

No flowers are easier to grow, or respond more readily to care and attention, than Dahlias; but three things are of prime importance—a moderately rich soil, sunshine and water. Plant about May 1st, covering the tubers three inches deep.

In recent years owing to the introduction of many beautiful new varieties originating in this country, the Dahlia is a great favorite everywhere. Nor is this difficult to understand considering that the Dahlia is easy to grow, commences to bloom in July and are thereafter a mass of bloom until cut down by frost.

Goliath—Deep garnet red; long stem.

Nymphaea — Light pink, long stems, fine to cut.

Mrs. Winters — The very best pure white.

Queen of Yellows—A beautiful clear yellow.

Snow—White, profuse bloomer.

Sylvia—White, shaded to soft pink.

Red Indian — Deep coral-red, long stem, very large.

Wm. Agnew—Best intense glistening scarlet-crimson. Immense size.

Clifford W. Burton—Finest canary yellow.

Mrs. Hartong—Splendid bronze, new and large.

Snow Clad—The best small white.

Red Bird—Deep garnet-red.

Floral Park Jewell—Rich purple-red, tipped and striped with white. Sometimes solid color.

Yellow Duke—A show variety. Clear bright yellow.

Oriole—Crimson tipped yellow.

Bon Ton—Garnet red.

Jack Rose—Brilliant crimson red, rich and glowing.

Kate Haslam—Beautiful soft pink, petal quilled.

White Dandy — Pure white compact flower.



PRICE—Each, 25c; Dozen, \$2.50.

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED

GARDEN AND FIELD.

		Quantity per Acre.
Asparagus	1 oz. to 60 ft., drill	.5 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf in drills	1 lb. to 100 ft. drill	.120 lbs.
Bean, Pole, in hills	1 lb. to 75 hills	20 to 25 lbs.
Beet, Garden	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	7 lbs
Sugar Beet, in drills	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	.5 lbs.
Cabbage, for transplanting	1 oz. to 4,000 plants	.4 lb
Culiflower, for transplanting	1 oz. to 5,000 plants	3 to 4 oz.
Carrot	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	3 to 4 lbs.
Carrot, in drills for stock feeding	1 lb. to 5,000 to 10,000 plants	2 to 3 lbs.
Celery, for transplanting	1 lb. to 300 hills	12 to 15 lbs.
Chicory	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	2 to 3 lbs.
Cress, Garden	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	
Cucumber, in hills	1 oz. to 100 hills	2 to 3 lbs.
Egg Plant	1/2 oz. to 150 ft. drill	1/4 lb.
Endive	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	1/4 lb.
Kale	1/3 oz. to 100 ft. drill	
Kohlrabi	1 oz. to 3,000 plants	4 lbs.
Leek	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill	
Lettuce	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill	3 lbs.
Mangel, in hills	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	5 lbs.
Melon, Musk, in hills	1 oz. to 80 hills	2 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, in hills	1 oz. to 25 hills	3 to 4 lbs.
Mushroom Spawn	1 brick to 3 sq. ft.	
Onion, in drills	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Sets, for planting	1 lb. to 40 ft. drill	8 to 10 bus.
Parsley	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill	
Parsnip	1 oz. to 200 ft. drill	.5 to 6 lbs.
Peas, in drills	1 lb. to 75 ft. drill	1 1/2 to 2 bus.
Pepper	1 oz. to 1,500 plants	10 to 14 lbs.
Potatoes, hills or drills, cut to single eyes	1 oz. to 30 hills	3 to 4 lbs.
Potatoes, hills or drills, cut to single eyes	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	8 to 10 lbs.
Radish	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	8 to 10 lbs.
Essex Rape, broadcast		4 to 6 lbs.
Essex Rape, in drills		3 lbs.
Salsify	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	8 lbs.
Spinach	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	8 to 12 lbs.
Squash, bush, in hills	1 oz. to 50 hills	.5 to 6 lbs.
Squash, vine, in hills	1 oz. to 20 hills	3 to 4 lbs.
Sunflower, Russian	1/4 lb. to 100 ft. drill	8 lbs.
Tomato, for transplanting	1 oz. to 1,500 plants	1/4 lb.
Turnip, garden	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill	1 1/2 to 2 lbs.
Turnip, in drills, for stock feeding		2 to 3 lbs.
Turnip, broadcast		5 to 6 lbs.

GRAINS.

	Quantity per Acre.	Weight per Bus.
Barley	1 1/4 to 2 1/4 bus.	48 lbs.
Buckwheat	1/2 to 3/4 bus.	50 lbs.
Corn, in hills, to mature	12 to 18 lbs.	56 lbs.
Corn, Flint	15 to 20 lbs.	56 lbs.
Corn, for fodder, in drills	20 to 30 lbs.	56 lbs.
Corn, for fodder, broadcast	1 to 1 1/2 bus.	56 lbs.
Flax, for seed	1/2 to 3/4 bus.	56 lbs.
Kaffir Corn	12 lbs.	56 lbs.
Oats	2 1/2 to 3 1/2 bus.	32 lbs.
Peas	3 bus.	60 lbs.
Rye, for grain	1 1/2 bus.	56 lbs.
Rye, for fodder or pasture	3 to 2 1/2 bus.	
Speltz (Emmer)	60 to 80 lbs.	
Vetches	1 1/2 to 2 bus.	.60 lbs.
Vetcher for plowing down	2 to 3 bus.	
Wheat Spring	1 1/4 to 2 1/4 bus.	.60 lbs.
Wheat, Winter	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 bus.	

CLOVERS AND GRASSES.

	Quantity per Acre.	Weight per Bus.
Alfalfa	15 to 25 lbs.	.60 lbs.
Clover, Red	10 to 15 lbs.	.60 lbs.
Clover, Alsike	8 to 10 lbs.	.60 lbs.
Clover, White	5 to 8 lbs.	.60 lbs.
Brome (Bromus inermis)	20 lbs.	.14 lbs.
Blue Grass	30 lbs.	.20 lbs.
Orchard, drills	25 to 35 lbs.	.14 lbs.
Red Top, drills—Fancy	20 lbs.	.32 lbs.
Timothy, drills	15 to 20 lbs.	.45 lbs.
Rye	75 to 100 lbs.	.56 lbs.
Hungarian Millet	40 to 50 lbs.	.48 lbs.
Japanese Millet, broadcast	30 lbs.	.36 lbs.
Japanese Millet, drills	15 to 20 lbs.	.36 lbs.



Your Home and Garden

And lawn, shrubbery, and back yard fruit, are sources of genuine pleasure and real benefit to you. The growing and care of flowers—those smiles of the Creator—provide enjoyment and recreation. Flowers beautify the home and certainly go a long way toward making life more worthwhile.

And the Home—the beautification and attractiveness of its interior, exterior, and surroundings—is always the center of our thoughts and the subject of our dreams.

You will find in **BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS**, the home-lover's magazine, a wealth of information on various phases of gardening and home improvement. Altho the magazine is high class in every respect, it is still sold at Popular Subscription Rates as follows:

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Read in the following pages of the interesting and helpful articles and suggestions to be found in each number.

Better Homes and Gardens

E. T. MEREDITH, Publisher



You Love Flowers

Of course you do. You love them for what they do toward making this old world a pleasant place in which to live.

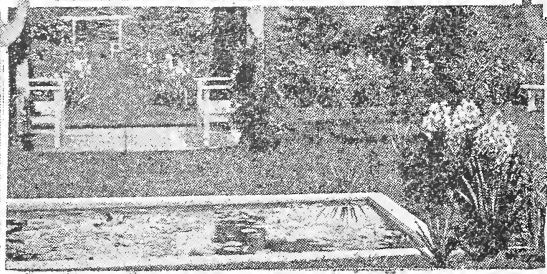
"Flowers and birds and butterflies are all that the world has kept of its golden age, perfectly beautiful, joyous, innocent, half-divine—useless, say those who are wiser than God."—*Ouida*.

Henry T. Finck says: "Men and women of America, if you wish to live long and be healthy and happy, make a garden the plaything of your advancing age."

Perhaps you have not had the best of luck with some of your flowers. You may have "petted" and "fussed" with this plant or that without getting the best results. Some of your plants may have been ruined by insects or disease which you did not know how to control.

In BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS you will find articles, suggestions, and ideas on every subject related to floriculture—helpful, practical discussions that you will appreciate and that will help you gain a reputation as an "authority."

Send your subscription now while you have the matter in mind. You will find an order blank on back page.



Pleasure and Profit In a Good Garden

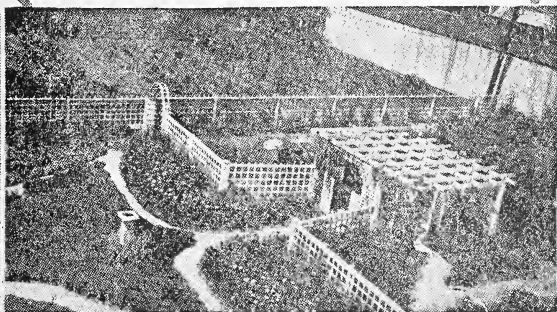
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When and How to Plant
Garden Plans
Fertilization
How to Prevent and Destroy Insect Pests and Plant Diseases

Cold Frames and Hotbeds
Plant Protection
Cultivation—Advantages of Various Tools and Implements
How to Spray

Better start reading this helpful magazine at once. Use order blank on last page.



The satisfaction there is in being able to have fresh, crisp vegetables for your own table during the summer and early fall, and the reduction in the cost of living incident to it, are ample rewards for the time required to plant and care for the garden plot.

Free Service to You as a Subscriber

We have a Subscribers' Information Bureau to give our subscribers personal service. Our Landscape, Florist, and Home Decoration Experts, as well as our Editorial Staff, comprise this Bureau.

You, as a subscriber, may have, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, any information, advice, or assistance that the Bureau can give. We invite our subscribers to make use of this service.



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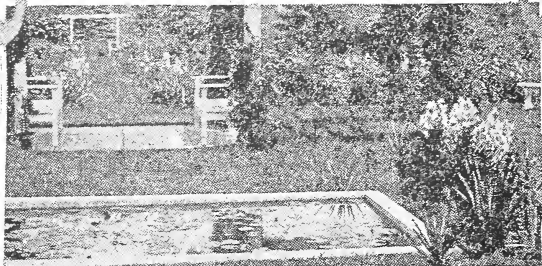
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The Home

"To be happy at home is the ultimate aim of all ambition," said a famous writer.

The Household is receiving its full share of attention in **BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS.**

In our Home Planning and Home Decoration pages you will find discussions of such subjects as:

Planning the Home
Color Schemes
Floor Coverings
Selection and Hanging
of Pictures

Selection of Furniture
Mural Decoration
Arrangement and Care
of Furniture
Seasonable Suggestions

Very important to the mistress of the household are:

Time and Labor Sav-
ing Equipment
Dehydration of Fruits
and Vegetables

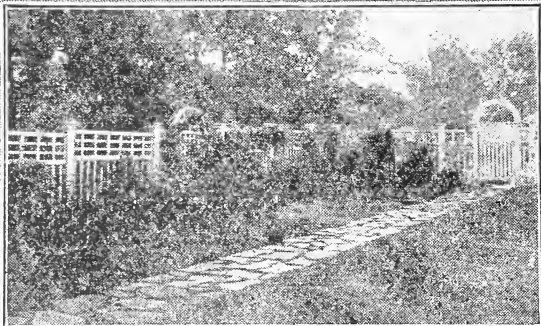
Methods of Canning
and Preserving
Recipes for All Occa-
sions

Crocheting, Embroidery and Fancy Needlework

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Beautifying Home Grounds

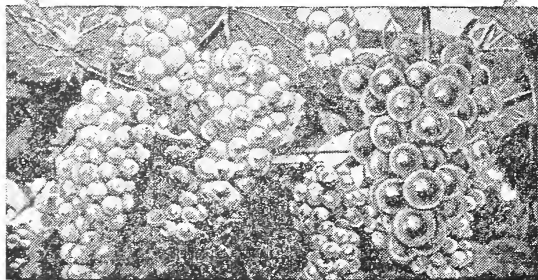
Possibly you are concerned about landscaping the home grounds and wonder just what to do to make your completed plans enhance the value and appearance of the house.

BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS contains practical, detailed plans for building of houses, landscaping of grounds surrounding the house and also expert advice for proper interior decorating.

Back Yard Fruit Growing

BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS is of real value to anyone interested in back yard fruit production.

In this magazine you will find seasonable and helpful articles regarding planting, cultivating, spraying, marketing, fertilization, pruning, and storing.



Pleasure and Profit In a Good Garden

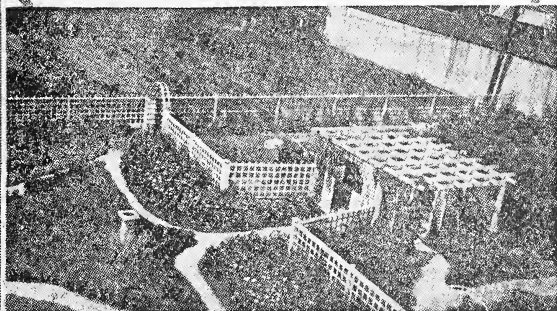
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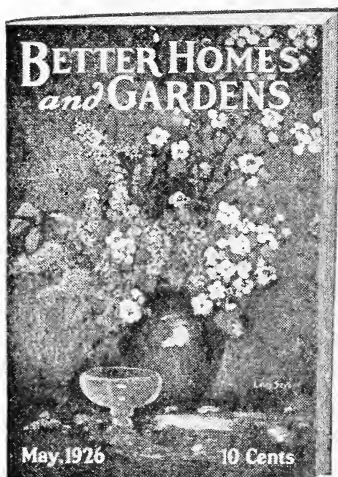


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“For Your Home’s Sake”

Thousands and thousands of folks are making their homes and surroundings more livable and more beautiful by simply following the timely information contained in each issue of *Better Homes and Gardens*. You can do it, too.

Not only is this book useful, but it is a thing of beauty besides. The covers are in four colors on a special grade of paper. It is attractively illustrated thruout.

Not a magazine to be read and then thrown away, but one which you will wish to keep for reference to the valuable information contained therein, and for its individual attractiveness.

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Just a few of Thousands of Testimonials

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I read it like reading a novel, begin at the front and read to the back.

May it continue as interesting in the future as in the past.

MRS. H. R. PAYNE.

Ft. Worth, Texas.

Gentlemen:

Thanks to Better Homes and Gardens for so many suggestions. **I have worn the covers out looking, reading and planning.** Have loaned my copies to my neighbors and asked them to order the magazine, read and learn as I have.

MRS. A. A. HATCHER.

Sidney, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

I like Better Homes and Gardens especially because **it fits the needs of the average home owner** instead of being edited for the wealthy alone as are some similar publications. I hope to see you continue to treat the things that can be done by the man who has but limited means but who is a real lover of gardening and home improvement. My wife thinks so well of the home department that she is keeping a complete file of the paper.

Such articles as that on peony growing are worth the entire cost of the subscription.

F. H. HARRISON.

Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen:

I think Better Homes and Gardens is the best magazine of its kind that I have ever read. I like the items on gardening and flowers and also on the beautifying of the home.

The interior decoration articles are a big help to me. I cannot think of anything to suggest to make it better, as it is just full of useful suggestions and advice.

MRS. JOHN ELLIS.

Denver, Colo.

Gentlemen:

Better Homes and Gardens is the most helpful magazine on the culture of flowers I have ever read. There is a friendly "homey" atmosphere about it that makes it very welcome.

J. E. RYLEY.

Better Homes and Gardens

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Subscription Rates for 8th Zone, Canada and foreign
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*Paint
Your
Lawn Green!*



THE LAWN is the setting for the picture of your home. Good care, seed, food, drainage and water will produce a satisfactory lawn in almost any location.



Starting New Lawns

START RIGHT. Proper methods in the beginning will go far toward eliminating lawn troubles in the future. It is better to start your lawn in the fall, say in September or early October before the fall rains. A good silt loam is the best soil for lawns but a few inches of black dirt with subsequent care will produce a lawn on almost any subsoil.

Lawns should be well drained. Unless you have good natural drainage, a few lines of tile will be a good investment.

Prepare the subsoil by plowing or digging ten or twelve inches deep. Level and work the surface to remove all clods. If heavy clay, work limestone screenings into the surface at the rate of about two tons to the acre (ten pounds to every hundred square feet). Spread four to six inches of good black sandy loam (not peat) on top and work till finely pulverized and free from clods. Broadcast fifteen pounds of a well-balanced lawn fertilizer per 1000 square feet, applying one-half in one direction and crossing with the other half so as to obtain even distribution. Rake well into the top soil. Well-rotted manure may be worked into a light soil but it must be well-rotted or the weed seeds added will be a serious problem.

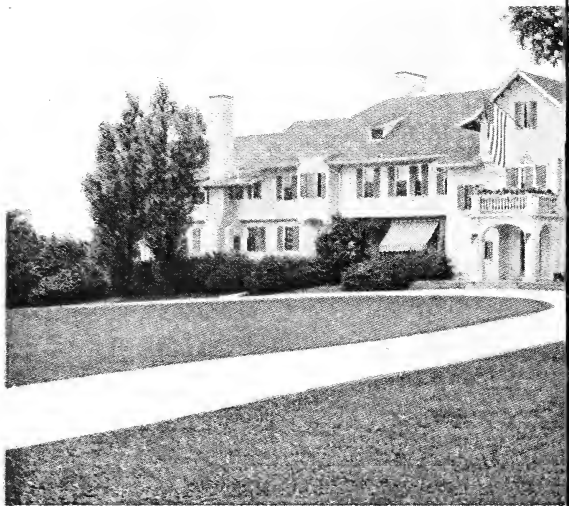
Use plenty of grass seed of the variety or mixture recommended by your local seedsman; raking it into the soil. The seed should be covered, but not more than one-half inch. Do not apply the seed until a week after the fertilizer has been applied as the germination of the seed may be retarded if it comes in direct contact with the fertilizer. If facilities are available, the ground should then be well-watered.



Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground the next spring, broadcast another application of 20-30 pounds per 1000 square feet of lawn fertilizer. If you are starting your lawn in the spring, use 40 pounds fertilizer per 1000 square feet before seeding. If there are any thin spots, seed them down and rake the seed into the soil, but wait a few days after applying the fertilizer before seeding. Top-dress the lawn occasionally during the summer with compost as recommended under Old Lawns.

Improving Old Lawns

The way to improve established lawns is to feed them. More seed will not help unless there is abundant plant food present. Available balanced plant food will promote root growth and thicken the grass. Established lawns can be best fertilized a day or two after the frost comes out of the ground and before any growth starts. There is then no danger of burning the grass. Broadcast 20 to 30 pounds of lawn fertilizer on every 1000 square feet of surface. (10 ft. x 100 ft.) It is best to broadcast one-half the quantity in one direction, crossing again with the other half to give even distribution.



After the early spring application, the best way to apply fertilizers to existing lawns is by way of top dressing with properly prepared compost. The compost pile should be made of a mixture of half sharp sand and half black soil. To each cubic yard of approximately 2500 lbs. add 30 lbs. lawn fertilizer. The material should be thoroughly mixed and screened. If the compost mixture is dry, it should be well dampened when piled after screening, then allowed to stand a week, turned over, and spread evenly over the lawn at the rate of one-half cubic yard per 1000 square feet. The lawn should be freshly cut before the compost is applied and should be raked or swept after application to work the material down around the grass roots. If it is not feasible to add fertilizer by means of the compost mixture, apply as much as 5 lbs. of fertilizer alone per 1000 square feet. The fertilizer must be thoroughly and evenly sown by



hand (not just scattered) and then well soaked in. Repeat this application in a week or ten days.

Mowing

Cut your lawn regularly and often enough, so that the clippings need not be removed for the sake of appearance. Leaving the clippings conserves plant food and forms a mulch over the roots which retains moisture. Allow the grass to go into the winter a little longer to give more protection to the roots.

Watering

[Never Just "Sprinkle" a Lawn]

It is much better to soak a lawn well once a week than to sprinkle lightly each day. Right after cutting is an especially good time to sprinkle as the water will reach the roots promptly and evaporation will be reduced to a minimum.



Flowers and Small Vegetables

If you would have your gardens the envy and admiration of your neighbors, feed them. Food is just as necessary to plants as to animals. For flower beds and small vegetables in close rows such as lettuce, carrots, etc., broadcast 4 to 6 pounds of fertilizer over each hundred square feet of soil and work it well into the top soil a few days before planting. For larger vegetables in rows use 3 to 4 pounds to each 50 feet of row. For melons, cucumbers and other hill or wide row planting use as above or work a scant handful into each hill. It is best to wait several days after applying fertilizer before planting seed, but if this is not possible, be sure to see that the fertilizer does not come in direct contact with the seed or else germination may be retarded or even impaired.

Potted Plants (For 8-inch pots)

A half teaspoonful mixed into the top soil of the potted plants will be found effective. Vary quantity with size of pots. Repeat in 30 days.

Trees and Shrubs

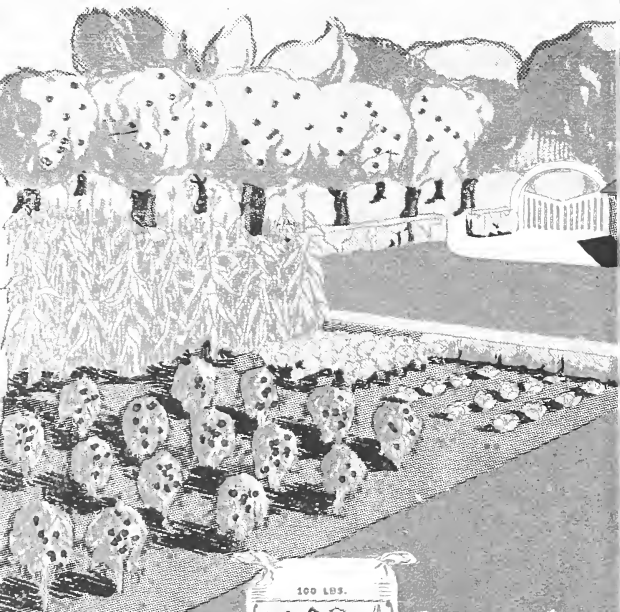
Your trees and shrubbery borders will respond well to feeding. A small handful of fertilizer worked around each shrub or small tree or in the case of larger trees 4 to 5 pounds per 100 square feet broadcast around the tree in a circle as far as the branches spread is the recommended application.

Armour's Lawn and Garden Grower

In order to best meet the needs discussed above, we have developed a properly balanced concentrated plant food mixture blended from those chemical fertilizer ingredients best suited for the growing of grass and gardens. It is free from objectionable odors and weed seeds and is easily applied. Its plant food is largely soluble in water, yet will not readily leach from the soil in excessive rains. It contains more pounds of highest grade plant food than is generally used in lawn and garden fertilizer, having at least 16 times as much plant food as ordinary farm manure. It contains 6% of ammonia, 8% of available phosphoric acid and 6% of potash, which analysis is of the proper ratio for such use. The continued systematic use of this fertilizer will materially aid in eradicating weeds from your lawn.

Armour's Lawn and Garden Grower is put up in white cotton paper-lined bags with definite instructions for use, plainly printed on every bag. It is packed in 100-pound, 50-pound and 25-pound sizes.

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